

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1972

Established 1887

Leave Plane, Collect Baggage, Fire on Crowd

Japanese Terrorists Kill 20 At Israeli Airport; Many Hurt

TEL AVIV, May 30 (AP)—A Japanese terrorist group opened a deadly assault on the Ben Gurion International Airport tonight, killing 20 and wounding about 60, Israeli authorities said.

A second gunman was caught by an airport employee and the third escaped and was still at

large more than two hours after the lightning attack.

Police said one terrorist passenger bore the name Sulekai and another was Nago. Full names were not immediately available.

The terrorists were aboard an Air France 707 which arrived from Paris via Rome.

Passengers who had just disembarked from the Air France plane were the first hit when the gun fire erupted and grenades exploded. Then, the terrorists turned their guns on airport employees and relatives and friends waiting for passengers.

About 300 persons were packed into the waiting room and customs hall, which was gory with blood, human flesh, broken glass and bits of baggage after the attack.

Doctors at Tel Aviv's Sheba hospital said that about 12 were killed in the attack and 60 wounded, 10 seriously.

Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, Deputy Premier Yigal Alon and Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. David Elazar immediately rushed to the airport.

Israeli police headquarters said that the gunmen apparently had their automatic weapons and grenades hidden in their baggage and pulled them out in the customs hall.

When the shooting started, I dived to the floor of the customs hall," said one unidentified Israeli passenger. "I couldn't understand what was happening. I couldn't believe it."

"My wife was standing up and she got hit," said the passenger, speaking to newsmen at the hospital.

Leading Scientist Slain
Israeli reports said one of the dead victims was Prof. Aharon Katzir, one of Israel's leading scientists. Prof. Katzir, 62, was professor of chemistry at the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Academy of Sciences, and was head of the International Union of Pure and Applied Biophysics.

The attack came just 23 days after four Arab terrorists hijacked a Belgian jetliner after it took off from Vienna. They threatened to blow up 97 hostages aboard unless Israel released 317 Arab guerrilla prisoners and flew them to Cairo.

The plane remained for 21 hours at the end of a runway until Israeli troops stormed aboard the Sabena jet May 9, killing two of the hijackers and capturing two women guerrillas.

Sammy Shudi, a cab driver, said he had arrived at the airport to pick up a couple and take them to one of Tel Aviv's luxury hotels.

"Then, all of sudden, I heard shooting," he said. "I saw people rolling, scattering away. I saw two people limping through the exit doors. I didn't wait around."

Baggage and the discarded pieces of passengers were strewn across the arrival hall as a smashed transistor radio lay near by. Luggage appeared split open by bullets or the force of the grenade blasts.

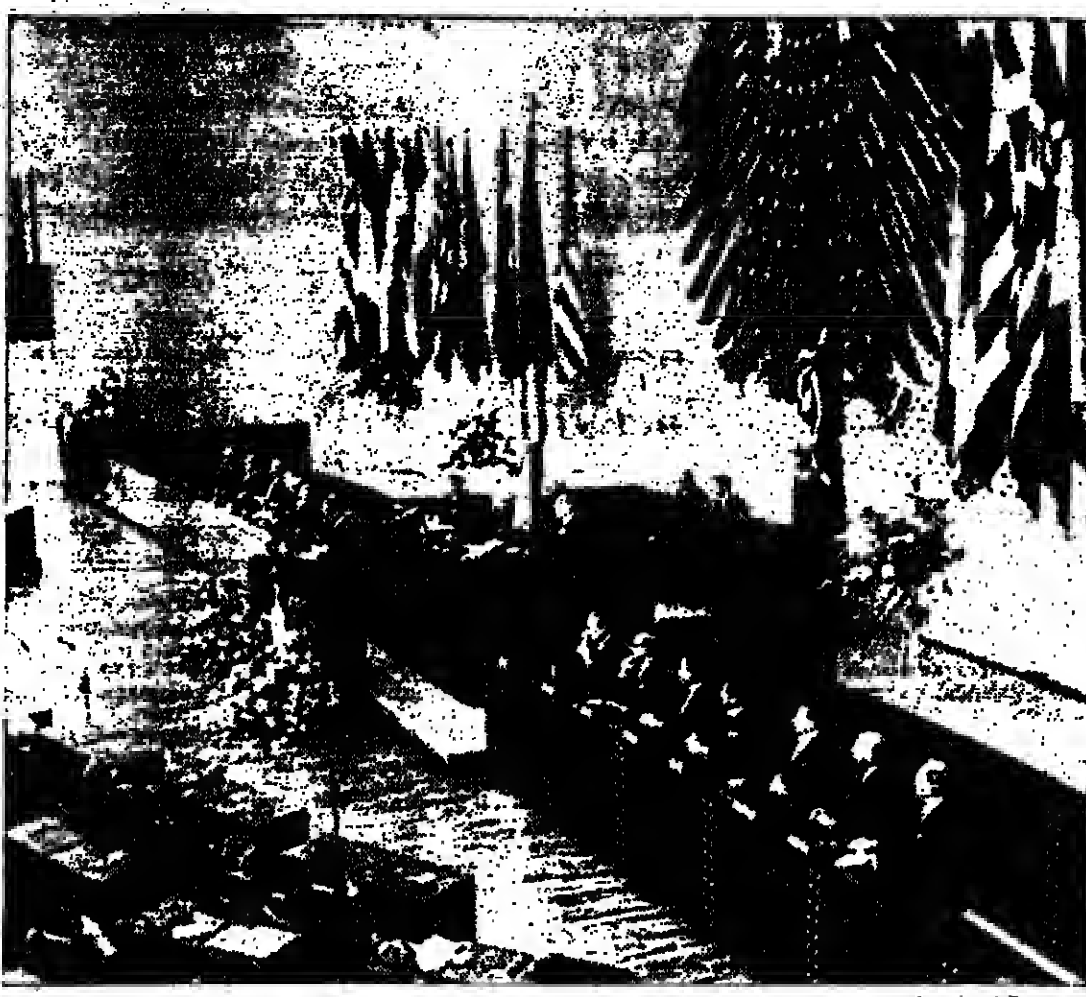
"All of a sudden, I saw a tall man in a brown shirt pulling a submachine gun and cocking it," said Mrs. Rachel Braunstein, an Israeli who observed the attack while waiting for her son-in-law to arrive.

"Then, someone pushed me away," she said. "I heard bursts of fire. It lasted for a few minutes. I don't know where my son and daughter are. Where are they?"

Police roadblocks were set up on approach roads. One policeman yelled: "The bastards are coming. They run to and kill unarmed civilians. Anyone can kill unarmed civilians, you don't need courage for that."

As fragmentary news of the week.

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Opening of annual spring meeting of NATO Ministerial Council in Bonn yesterday.

On Upcoming Security, MBFR Talks

Rogers Reports to NATO on Summit

By James Goldsborough

BONN, May 30 (UPI)—The scenario for an autumn of European détente took on a slightly clearer shape here today following a report by U.S. officials to the NATO allies on President Nixon's conversations at the Soviet summit.

It now appears that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed that two separate conferences are to begin this fall, one on preparations for the long-awaited European security conference and the other on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR).

In Ulster Crisis

Provisionals' Bombs, Bullets Answer Officials' Cease-Fire

BELFAST, May 30 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army today answered the "Official wing's" call for a cease-fire with bombs and bullets.

In a flurry of attacks, gunmen killed two civilians, wounded a third and blew up a beer bottling plant and a laundry, a British Army spokesman said.

Other gunmen, believed to be Provisionals, fired at patrolling British troops more than 25 times, he said.

The gunmen missed, but the soldiers said they shot at least four of their assailants.

Tonight a bomb exploded at a Belfast police station, causing extensive damage and injuring two civilians and four British soldiers. The police station is located in the Roman Catholic Springfield Road district.

In Londonderry, Roman Catholic households, supported by a men's committee, organized a peace petition in the Catholic Bogside and Creggan areas. Mrs. Mary Barr, one of the group's leaders, said they expected "many thousands" of Catholics to sign the document which rejects violence.

"When we have these signatures we will present them to (Secretary of State for North-

ern Ireland) William Whitelaw," she said.

The three civilian victims were gunned down in pre-dawn shooting incidents and found later by troops, the army spokesman said.

Bombs later heavily damaged Belfast's Morton's beer bottling plant and a laundry that catered to British troops in a nearby suburb, but injured no one.

The army spokesman said that two armed men and two women forced their way into the bottling works and planted four bombs. Two went off after the employees had time to flee. Damage was put at more than £100,000.

The bombings and shootings followed an indefinite cease-fire announced by the Marxist-leaning Official wing of the IRA after weekend talks in Dublin.

The Official IRA said that it had taken the decision to avoid sectarian civil war, which the Provisional bombing campaign is threatening to provoke.

In Belfast, a spokesman for the Provisional wing described the cease-fire call as a "surrender."

"If they want to surrender, that is their affair. It will not alter our stand one way or the other," he said.

Provisional chief of staff Sean MacStiofain said that the bombing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

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Nixon Ends Stay In Russia, Given Welcome in Iran

TEHRAN, May 30 (Reuters)—President Nixon arrived here today after his summit talks in Moscow and received a welcome marked by pomp and enthusiasm in marked contrast to his subdued reception in the Soviet capital nine days ago.

Hundreds of thousands of Iranians crammed the flag-bedecked streets to cheer the U.S. President as he stood and waved from an open limousine.

A 21-gun salute boomed and a squadron of Iranian jet fighters, which had escorted his Boeing 707 from the Soviet border, flew overhead in a salute when he landed at Mehrabad airport.

It was very different from his arrival in Moscow a week ago yesterday when he was driven along mostly deserted streets and Soviet police kept bystanders well away from the presidential path.

Mr. Nixon, flying in after an overnight stay in Kiev, the Ukrainian capital, was greeted at the airport here by the Shah of Iran, Supreme Farsi and Iranian government officials headed by Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida.

Mr. Nixon inspected a guard of honor as a military band played the American and Iranian national anthems.

On the way into town, Mr. Nixon stood with the Shah in a limousine which had its sun roof open. He was waving, smiling and pointing at the vast crowd along Ehsanvareh Avenue, the 15-mile route to Saadabad Palace, where he and Mrs. Nixon will stay during their 22-hour visit.

Dense throngs waving American flags burst into cheers as the party, on the way to the palace, drove to nearby Shahr-e Arman, a new housing project.

There, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon received the keys to the city and an ivory inlaid desk set from the mayor, Gholamreza Nikpay.

Praise and Hopes
Standing on a Persian carpet at the monument, built last year to commemorate the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Iranian Empire, the President praised the Shah for his "enlightened leadership" in bringing progress to Iran in the past two decades.

He also voiced a hope that his Soviet summit talks would enhance world peace, saying: "From the airport we have seen thousands of schoolchildren and, as we see them, we think they are the future of the world. We hope the talks we have had this past week will contribute to a peaceful future for them."

Col. Abbas Farshad of the Imperial Guard estimated that between 500,000 and 750,000 people were in the streets to welcome the President.

In addition to the U.S. and Iranian flags across the route to the palace, there were banners proclaiming: "Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon—a warm welcome to Iran" and "Mr. Nixon, may your visit be memorable."

Flowers were scattered on the road from the airport.

The crowd at the airport included members of the big American community here and their children. They cheered and applauded as the Nixons, escorted by the Shah and the empress, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Henry A. Kissinger

Coexistence Pact Hailed By Kissinger

TEHRAN, May 30 (UPI)—The Moscow summit's charter of "basic principles" for Soviet-U.S. coexistence is a "significant document, perhaps historic," presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger said today.

"It may have 'turned the page' in relations between the two superpowers, he said, while cautioning against overoptimism.

Assessing President Nixon's nine-day Moscow summit, Mr. Kissinger told reporters on his flight from Kiev to Tehran that the 12 principles in the declaration represent a "significant document which can become, in time, an historic document."

"You have to admit that, in time, events could outstrip us," he said, but added: "I do not think that they (the Russians) entered into this lightly."

As for the attitude of Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev, who signed the declaration with Mr. Nixon, and of the Soviet president and premier, Mr. Kissinger said: "We leave open the possibilities that this may be a stratagem on their part, but that is not our assessment."

"We are leaving the Soviet Union with a very positive attitude," he said, "life and death, trying to be sentimental. Looking at all the dangers, all the things that can go wrong, nevertheless we believe it may have turned a page in our relationship."

Mr. Nixon and the Soviet leadership established an "extra-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Tutsi Extermination Seen

Burundi Admits 50,000 Slain, Blames Rebels in Murders

KAMPALA, Uganda, May 30 (AP)—The government radio in Burundi reported today that at least 50,000 persons have been killed since an abortive coup in the tiny east African state one month ago.

The broadcast claimed that the rebels planned to exterminate the Tutsi, a minority tribe that makes up the majority of President Michel Micombero's government.

The broadcast, monitored in Kampala, claimed that the rebels had been crazed with drugs and believed that bullets would not harm them.

The radio said that the 50,000 dead did not include those missing or who had fled the country.

It said that about 8,000 rebels, many trained abroad, attacked the capital, Bujumbura, and other towns in southern, central and northeastern Burundi the night of April 20.

The rebels carried automatic weapons, Molotov cocktails and machetes dipped in poison, according to the broadcast.

"All the hands, carried out their massacres in the same way," the radio said. "They took drugs, which made them mad and stimulated them to a high state of excitement."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



JAPANESE SMOG—Doctor examining students at a Tokyo junior high school, where many were affected by what was believed to be a photochemical smog.

A Smog Crisis in Japan, A Warning to the World

By Tillman Durdin

TOKYO, May 30 (UPI)—Japan will offer its own industrial pollution as a bad example that should not be emulated, when the first World Conference on Human Environment opens next Monday in Stockholm.

Buichi Oishi, director-general of Japan's Environment Agency, said here today that as chief of the Japanese delegation to the conference he will "appeal to the world" not to repeat the mistakes Japan has made in polluting the environment while rapidly increasing industrial development.

Mr. Oishi's statement of purpose at Stockholm, made in an article released through the Kyodo News Agency, came as Tokyo wrestled with a new outbreak of air pollution that is causing daily casualties among schoolchildren. Demands are growing for large-scale curtailment of motor vehicle traffic in the city.

An unusual aspect of Tokyo's latest serious smog problem is that, nervous tension created among schoolchildren by fear of being made sick by polluted air may be causing attacks of self-induced smog illness.

For three successive days last (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Court Tells U.S. to Keep Air Even Cleaner Than Law Says

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP)—Environmentalists won a major victory today when a judge ruled that the Federal Clean Air Act must not permit deterioration of air quality.

Under clean-air laws of 1967 and 1970, Mr. Ruckelshaus last year put into effect federal standards limiting the amounts of various common pollutants which may be permitted in the nation's air.

He is authorized to prescribe plans of his own for any state without an approved plan.

The government groups, however, filed suit last week contending that Mr. Ruckelshaus, as a matter of policy, was about to approve plans which would not protect existing clean air.

They argued that such protection was intended by Congress when it wrote that the purpose of the law was to protect and enhance air quality.

In Judge Pratt's decision, Judge Pratt agreed, stating, "on the face, this (law) would appear to permit no significant deterioration of air quality."

His order, in the form of a temporary injunction, would permit Mr. Ruckelshaus to proceed at any time with approval of state plans or portions of plans deemed adequate to meet federal primary standards, protecting human health, and secondary standards protecting plants, animals and the environment.

But he would have to disapprove any plans which would permit the polluting of now pure air to the point where it is no longer cleaner than the minimum requirement of the federal standards.

South Vietnamese Tanks on Attack

Thieu Flies to Kontum to Rally Defenders

SAIGON, May 30 (AP)—South Vietnamese tanks attacked enemy positions in Kontum today as President Nguyen Van Thieu flew into the city to spur on the defenders.

He promoted Col. Ly Tung Ba to brigadier general while government troops pressed a house-to-house sweep against the North Vietnamese, who occupied a salient near the airport last week.

In the air war, Navy fighter-bombers set afire one of North Vietnam's largest rail yards and shattered 15 bridges to disrupt enemy supply movements, the U.S. command said. Pilots reported big explosions at the Ung Bi rail center 10 miles northeast of Hanoi.

One Navy plane was reported lost, with its crewmen rescued at sea.

Action at Kontum in the Central Highlands dominated the

ground war. About a dozen government tanks assaulted a compound in the city's north end that is held by the enemy. North Vietnamese troops fought back with mortars and small arms.

Other South Vietnamese units searched sections of an abandoned field hospital nearby and reported killing 34 enemy soldiers and capturing three.

At the other end of town, south of the airstrip, government troops found underground bunkers and reported they had killed 27 North Vietnamese. Government casualties were put at seven wounded.

Enemy artillery gunners remained in a wrecked concrete water tower, despite attempts to dislodge them by artillery fire and wire-guided missiles.

On another front, fighting eased somewhat at An Loc, 60 miles north of Saigon, although enemy

troops fired 500 rounds of artillery into the besieged town.

Two divisions threatening the town have apparently pulled back to nearby Cambodia. U.S. military sources said. It was the first reported withdrawal of North Vietnamese forces since their offensive started two months ago.

Hundreds of B-52 bomber strikes have left their positions devastated.

There was sporadic contact between North and South Vietnamese forces along the highway leading to An Loc.

Off North Vietnam, a naval task force led by the cruiser Newport News shelled installations along the coast.

Cruisers and destroyers reported hits on the Can Khe ammunition dump, 94 miles south of Hanoi, and crewmen said they had counted 20 secondary explosions.

Similar to the One in Moscow

Eban Calls for Mideast Summit

JERUSALEM, May 30 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban today called for a meeting between Israel and the Arab states, along the lines of the Moscow summit, to discuss a Middle East peace settlement.

"What we need is a summit meeting, or a meeting at a more moderate level, somewhere down the slope between the parties directly interested," Mr. Eban told a foreign press luncheon.

"That could have a substantive effect on the position in our region," he said.

"A summit meeting or other powers cannot be decisive for the future of this conflict," he said.

"If the great powers can make

it clear that they will work for the maintenance of the cease-fire, opposing a war option, this, I think, would be a contribution to the coming-together of the parties in that intractable dialogue, which so far has been avoided."

Mr. Eban was the first member of Premier Golda Meir's cabinet to comment on the outcome of the talks President Nixon has held with the Russian leadership during his trip to the Soviet Union. A Foreign Ministry spokesman said last night that Israel was satisfied with the results.

Mr. Eban said that he hoped to receive a report on the sum-

mit meeting from U.S. Ambassador to Israel H. W. H. Barbour later this week. So far, he said, he has heard nothing about the meeting from any American official.

According to Mr. Eban, the communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Nixon's trip did not preclude the possibility that the two great powers would try to help bring the Israelis and the Arabs together in peace negotiations.

No Monopoly
He said that the communiqué specifically voiced support for the stalled Middle East peace-finding efforts of special UN envoy Gunnar V. Jarring, "but I don't believe it indicated a monopoly of any single procedure."

"The real obstacle to negotiations is that the Arab states, and specifically Egypt, wish to exclude from the negotiating context the matter which in our opinion, par excellence, does require negotiations."

The foreign minister said that Israel has agreed to so-called proximity talks with Egypt on the reopening of the Suez Canal, involving a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the waterway.

What is left for negotiations with Egypt, he said, were the conditions under which the pull-back is to be effected, and talks on a further settlement leading to an eventual peace settlement in the region.

Immigrant Total 185,000 Since '67, Israeli Reveals

JERUSALEM, May 30 (Reuters).—The Israeli Minister of Immigrant Absorption, Nathan Peled, said today that in the five years since the six-day war of 1967, 185,000 immigrants had come to Israel.

He told the Knesset here that 80,000 had come from Europe, 55,000 from Asia and African countries, 35,000 from the United States, 10,000 from North America and 17,000 from South America.

Last year a total of 42,000 immigrants had come to Israel and this year's immigration figures were expected to reach 60,000, he said.

He said that 9 percent of the newcomers left again in the first year after arriving in Israel, and another 3 percent in their second year here.

Here's How

MOSCOW, May 30 (UPI).—The press covering President Nixon's summit quaffed 4,500 ounces of vodka, 1,130 ounces of Armenian cognac and 9,654 cups of coffee at the press center bar, Soviet officials said today.

Coexistence Pact Hailed By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)
ordinarily good relationship" despite blunt bargaining and tough sessions. White House officials reported. They said that at one point during a long dinner evening at the Soviet party chief's dacha, Mr. Brezhnev turned to Mr. Nixon and said: "After all, only the two of us could talk to each other like this."

During that evening, the discussions centered mainly on Vietnam, U.S. officials said. "This session was pretty tough," spanning over three hours, they said. All positions were emphatically stated, but there was no belligerence on either side, they added.

Soviet President Nikolai V. Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin were not reluctant in their views, U.S. officials recalled. The Russians gave their views on the Vietnam war and Mr. Nixon stated his policies. The U.S. officials said it remained to be seen whether the summit had spurred a new try for a settlement in the Paris peace talks. They said that the administration wants to reopen discussions only if they have some prospect of producing an early end to the war.

The Russians, U.S. officials said, wanted the summit meeting because "they decided, where do you go when you live in a constant state of tensions, as a nuclear power, when other powers can involve you? You see that your risks are great. They agreed that it limits, to an extent, their support of Communists around the world, but did not go into specifics."

'Not Letting Guard Down'
The United States, the American officials added, is leaving open the possibility that relations with the Soviet Union could go sour. "We are not letting our guard down," they said.

"The Middle East, officials said, posed a 'tough problem' for both sides, with little indication of any early settlement of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

U.S. officials described Mr. Brezhnev as "very forceful, very elemental... warm, but he obviously is a tough customer. He is a very human person and very skillful in not going beyond a certain point."

They said that Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev hit it off extraordinarily well, adding:

"Both of them came up the hard way from simple origins. Both have a very pragmatic streak. They talked to each other with great frankness and great respect."

"Mr. Brezhnev did make it a point to follow every private conversation with a Podgorny-Kosygin conversation," U.S. officials said, although they would not speculate on relations among the Soviet leaders.

They said that the private Nixon-Brezhnev meetings were "a little more direct," but the larger sessions also were frank.

The dacha outing started with a half-hour boat ride on a river facing the country home outside Moscow. There were moments of banter between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, mostly centering on sending Mr. Kissinger to Siberia if he failed to break the deadlock on the nuclear-arms limitation treaty.

India Lists Casualties
NEW DELHI, May 30 (AP).—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram told Parliament today that 133 military personnel were killed, 317 wounded and 13 missing as a result of 532 cease-fire violations by Pakistan since the end of the India-Pakistan war Dec. 17.

Nixon Ends 9-Day Soviet Stay, Stops in Iran en Route Home

(Continued from Page 1)
smiled and shook hands with them. There were no incidents and the President and the Shah drove to Saadabad Palace, in the foothills of the snow-capped Elburz Mountains to the north of Tehran.

The Shah arranged a state dinner tonight for President and Mrs. Nixon at Mavaran Palace, the royal residence.

At the banquet, Mr. Nixon pledged that the United States would maintain its ties with its friends and allies as it sought to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

He also gave an assurance that the Moscow talks were not aimed at any other country and that the United States and the Soviet Union had no intention of dividing the world into spheres of influence.

He said he had not overlooked a fundamental fact after his visit to the Soviet Union and his trip to China in February—that it is vital for the United States to build its policies on the foundations of its alliances.

Minutes earlier, the Shah had made a toast, in which he praised Mr. Nixon's decision to seek a détente with China and the Soviet Union. The Shah hailed the Nixon agreement in Moscow to limit strategic nuclear weapons.

The Shah said he hoped the agreement was the first stage toward general world disarmament, but added that until the danger of war was eliminated "we cannot neglect the maintenance of our defenses even for a moment."

Mr. Nixon said it was appropriate that he should visit Iran immediately after the Moscow summit because the Shah is an old and valued friend whose wisdom he values highly.

Mr. Nixon conferred with the Shah today and will talk with him tomorrow on the results of the Moscow summit, the situation in the Middle East and developments on the Persian Gulf in the light of Britain's military pullout from the region.

Tomorrow he visits the Shrine of Reza Abdolazim, where the Shah's father, Reza Shah the Great, is buried. He also will entertain the Shah at lunch. Mr. Nixon will leave Tehran tomorrow afternoon for Warsaw, for an overnight stay as the guest of the Polish government.

In Kiev, Mr. Nixon was seen off today by Ukrainian President Alexander Lyashko. The American leader shook hands with a crowd of people gathered at Lorispol airport for his departure, and waved briefly from the boarding ramp before entering his plane, the Spirit of 76.

There was brilliant sunshine for his last morning in the Soviet Union and the airport crowd waved tiny American flags as Mr. Nixon left.

Earlier this morning the President had laid a wreath at Kiev's Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a tall obelisk of polished granite set in a park.

Later he visited the 11th-century Byzantine Cathedral of St. Sofia, where he was taken on a conducted tour.

As the President and Mrs. Nixon left the cathedral, they joined in some light banter with the wives of Mr. Lyashko and of Vladimir Shcherbitsky, the Ukrainian Communist party chief.

"Too bad it's such a lovely day today," Mr. Nixon said. "I'd like to stay another week."

"Why not?" Mrs. Lyashko asked.

"We'd get fired," Mrs. Nixon said with a smile.

"I think I'd get into a little trouble at home if I didn't go," Mr. Nixon said.

Thousands of Ukrainians lined the streets but were held back, sometimes more than 50 yards, at side streets and intersections.

Some were heard complaining that they could not see the President and Mrs. Nixon as they sped past in a limousine.

The presidential motorcade to Kiev's airport was flanked by police officers on bright yellow motorcycles.

Flies to Poland Today

Nixon Ends 9-Day Soviet Stay, Stops in Iran en Route Home

Rogers Gives NATO Report On Summit

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like the idea of any force reductions at all. These countries have argued that any force reductions should be discussed—if at all—inside the security conference, and not split off and left to a few countries to negotiate among themselves.

For example, Italy thinks it should have a voice in any force reductions involving American and Soviet troops. Under the present formula, it is not likely to.

Tomorrow's communiqué will attempt to iron out the various differences that appeared today among the 15 countries, over how to approach two different multinational negotiations.

Appeal Made on Prisoners
BONN, May 30 (UPI).—Aristocracy International today appealed to the 15 foreign ministers attending this week for the immediate release of all political prisoners being held in NATO countries.

In a petition mailed today to the ministers, the organization said the governments of Portugal, Greece and Turkey were the most guilty of "destroying freedom."

Provisionals Fight On

(Continued from Page 1)
campaign would continue as a "tactical" move.

"The bombing has down thousands of British soldiers," Mr. MacShofin said. "Were it not for the bombing campaign these troops would be engaged in continuous raids on Catholic areas."

Mr. MacShofin said that peace could come "overnight" if the British government agreed to the Provisional three-point demands:

• An end to internment and an amnesty for all political prisoners in Belfast, London and Dublin.

• Withdrawal of British troops from the streets of Belfast and their eventual complete evacuation.

• A statement of intent from the British government that the Irish people would be allowed to decide their own future without interference.

In Belfast, political sources said that Mr. Whitelaw might make a dramatic release of Official IRA internees as a positive response to the cease-fire. At the moment, there are about 150 Officials interned or detained.

The release of these Officials would bring strong pressure on the Provisionals to get their members out, these sources said.

Meanwhile, Mr. Whitelaw banned the Protestant march planned for Londonderry Saturday from invading the city center.

He ordered that the parade should be confined to the main Protestant east side of the River Foyle, which bisects the town, in a bid to prevent clashes between loyalists and Catholic extremists.

The move is expected to anger Protestant leaders who have traditionally marched across the bridges to demonstrate in The Diamond, a focal point of Londonderry protest, in the city center.

U.S., China Aides Hold 4th Session

PARIS, May 30 (AP).—U.S. and Communist Chinese representatives held a new meeting last Thursday while President Nixon was in the midst of his Moscow visit, it was revealed today.

It was the fourth session between U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson and a Chinese official to discuss concrete ways of improving relations, following Mr. Nixon's China visit in February. Mr. Watson had met three times with Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen, who left for Peking on April 8.

Thursday's meeting was between Mr. Watson and the Chinese chargé d'affaires. As at the previous meetings, no statement was issued on the progress of the talks.

Coexistence Pact Hailed By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)
ordinarily good relationship" despite blunt bargaining and tough sessions. White House officials reported. They said that at one point during a long dinner evening at the Soviet party chief's dacha, Mr. Brezhnev turned to Mr. Nixon and said: "After all, only the two of us could talk to each other like this."

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High Court Declines to Act On California Death Penalty

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—The Supreme Court today rejected an appeal by California to review a state supreme court decision outlawing the death penalty. The high court currently is considering whether to abolish capital punishment across the country as being in violation of the U.S. Constitution. The justices have no reason for declining to review the case, but the court's decision is called a "denial of certiorari." It is called a "denial" because the court is not expected to review the case. The court's decision is called a "denial" because the court is not expected to review the case. The court's decision is called a "denial" because the court is not expected to review the case.

Guilt Denied By Bremer In Shootings

UPPER MERIDON, Md., May 30 (AP).—Arthur H. Bremer, charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, pleaded not guilty to federal charges last Wednesday in the 15 shootings. Bremer, 37, was indicted last Wednesday on charges of attempted murder, assault and battery, kidnapping, and conspiracy to kidnap. He was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer. Bremer was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer. Bremer was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer.

The shootings took place at a shopping center in Laurel, Md. Bremer was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer. Bremer was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer. Bremer was charged with the shooting of Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, and the shooting of a police officer.

Wallace to Press A Write-In Drive In California

SILVER SPRING, Md., May 30 (AP).—Gov. George Wallace will launch a nationwide write-in campaign in the June 6 primary for California's 21st district. Wallace, 57, is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress. Wallace is running for Congress.

American Named Ballet Chief of Swedish Opera

STOCKHOLM, May 30 (AP).—The Royal Swedish Opera Company has named James S. Moore as its new artistic director. Moore, 45, is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American. Moore is an American.

108 Died in Soviet Crash

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union today announced that 108 people died in a plane crash near the Ukrainian city of Kharkov. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft. The plane was a Soviet-made aircraft.

1 Dies in Plane Crash

CLEVELAND, May 30 (AP).—A twin-engine plane carrying five people burst into flames and crashed into Lake Erie yesterday, killing at least one person, police said. Three persons had been rescued. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft. The plane was a twin-engine aircraft.



AMUSEMENT PARK TRAGEDY—Follicleman inspecting wrecked roller-coaster cars in London's Battersea Park.

Roller Coaster Crash in London Kills 3 Children and Injures 14

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—Three children were killed and at least 14 were injured today when a car derailed on the roller coaster at London's Battersea amusement park, Festival Gardens. A police spokesman said that the car, containing about 20 persons, had failed to reach the summit of its climb and begun to race backwards down the track. The car left the track and smashed against a wall.

The passengers were hurled into the superstructure of the roller coaster, one of Europe's biggest. The bodies of the children—two teen-agers and an 8-year-old girl—were trapped in the twisted metal as the three-section car fell 30 feet to the ground.

Today was a holiday for London schoolchildren and the amusement park, on the Thames in south London, was more crowded than usual.

Population Stability Seen U.S. Catholic Couples Reduce Size of Family, Study Shows

WASHINGTON, May 30 (NYT).—The first, completed report of the prestigious 1970 National Fertility Study shows that Roman Catholic couples have reduced dramatically the number of children they are having and intend to have. The change is so marked that, despite a tradition of large families, their birth expectations are rapidly approaching those of non-Catholics.

There was a downward shift in the birth expectations of all groups between 1965 and 1970, according to the report, a copy of which was obtained yesterday. But a far faster drop was found among Catholic parents. For example, the decline reported by Catholic women between the ages of 20 and 24 was more than twice that of their non-Catholic counterparts.

Overall, the impact of the birth expectation changes is so striking that the authors abandoned their otherwise dry, technical language to conclude: "American couples have changed their reproductive behavior radically over the course of the past five years, adjusting their fertility goals sharply downward and increasing substantially their ability to stop childbearing to the wanted level."

U.S. Provides Aid To Bangladesh

WASHINGTON, May 30 (Reuters).—The first U.S. bilateral aid agreement with Bangladesh for \$80 million was announced here today.

The grant for rehabilitation and reconstruction in the new nation, which emerged from the Indo-Pakistan war last December, will be used to import U.S. commodities such as cotton, tallow, pesticides and fertilizer as well as for high priority construction projects, the Agency for International Development said.

These projects will include coastal embankments, power plants, roads, bridges and other facilities. The grant, signed yesterday in Dhaka, is an addition to \$125 million in relief aid being provided by the United States through the United Nations, international voluntary agencies and American charities.

Bhutto in Lebanon On 14-Nation Tour

BEIRUT, May 30 (AP).—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto arrived in Lebanon today and received a warm welcome from the city's small Pakistani community. Some 200 Pakistanis cheered Mr. Bhutto from the airport balcony as he was greeted by President Suleiman Franjeh and Premier Saeb Salam.

Lebanon is the fourth stop on Mr. Bhutto's 14-nation tour of Moslem nations in the Middle East and Africa seeking moral and material support. Earlier today, the Pakistani leader visited Baghdad and held talks with Iraqi leaders. Tomorrow, he will go to Jordan.

Six Prisoners Seize Warden In N.J. Revolt

Free Him After Pact
On Grievance Talks

PATERSON, N.J., May 30 (AP).—Six inmates took several hostages and freed 100 of their fellow prisoners from their cells in the maximum security wing of the Passaic County Jail today, but ended their revolt when officials agreed to discuss grievances.

Sheriff Frank Davenport said the prisoners freed from their cells did not take an active part in the disturbance. He said the majority of the inmates remained in their cells or milled about inside the wing while the six rebel prisoners negotiated with authorities.

The Rev. Bill Mason, a Paterson poverty agency official, said the last three hostages were released when prison officials agreed to take no physical reprisals against those who staged the revolt.

Earlier in the day, the rebellious inmates released six other captives, including the warden. At least four guards were injured in the disturbance.

Mr. Mason, who was present at negotiations between authorities and inmates inside the prison, said the prisoners' demands "aren't big ones."

"They deal with human elements such as hygiene," he said. "They want the right to wear underwear and have clean mattresses covers."

He said an inmate named Clay Thomas acted as a go-between in the negotiations between the inmates and Sheriff Davenport. He said Thomas was instrumental in the settlement and that Mr. Davenport was "courteous and gracious" throughout the talks.

Warden Jack Deyoung, a nurse and a guard who suffered stab wounds were released after an hour. A second guard wounded in a melee with inmates apparently escaped. Both guards were hospitalized.

Authorities said three guards were escorting three inmates, including a convicted murderer, from the second floor to another part of the jail when the trouble began. The inmates managed to overpower the guards, seize their keys and release the other prisoners.

Warden Deyoung, who was among those taken hostage when he entered the floor, said he told the other prisoners, "Don't get out, don't get involved." "And that's just what they did," he said.

Draft Quotas In Rest of '72 Listed by U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 30 (UPI).—Men with lottery numbers 20 to 50 will be called to induction into the armed forces beginning in July, the Selective Service System said today.

The July draft quota will be 7,200 men, August's will be 9,000 and the calls for the rest of the year will average about 8,800 per month in order to meet the 50,000-man draft pool which Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said would be needed in 1972.

Selective Service officials said they could not yet predict the highest lottery number likely to be called this year. They said it would be "substantially below" the No. 125 cutoff point reached last year, when draft calls totaled 88,000.

No one was drafted during the first three months of this year but 15,000 men, with lottery numbers 1 through 35, are being called in the three-month period which will end June 30.

Last year the cutoff point was reached in June, and the previous year it came in August. After that, the flood of deferred men with low lottery numbers who lost their deferments on graduating from college was sufficient to meet monthly draft calls without raising the ceiling number. However, since so few numbers have been called so far in 1972, such a situation may not recur this year.

The Selective Service System recently said it was planning to allow men to enlist in the National Guard or Reserves after receiving their induction notices. In the past, once a man had sent his notice, he could avoid the Army only by enlisting in another service for at least three years.



HEY, LOOK AT ME—Ko-Ko the Clown tries to cheer up little girl in her crib at the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children in Philadelphia during visit to patients by the clown and other performers.

Democrats' Platform Builders Gather Some Varied Planks

BOSTON, May 30 (AP).—The Democratic party's platform committee for the convention, which announced that it would listen to anyone's suggestions for planks, received proposals today from welfare recipients, youths, women, homosexuals and white ethnics among others.

The proposals were received as the committee opened the first in a nationwide series of hearings at Faneuil Hall here. A 19-year-old delegate to the Democratic National Convention this summer started the proceedings with a demand that party officials' terms be limited, to give younger people a chance to serve, and that strict limits be set on campaign spending.

The delegate, Patricia Smith, a college sophomore in Vermont, said he thought "an authoritarian school system" was one reason why young people grow up uninterested in conventional politics.

Full party support for ratification of the women's equal rights amendment was demanded by Betty Hogan, the Massachusetts coordinator of the National Organization of Women. She also called for a commitment to better day-care services for working mothers, equality for women in training and fringe benefits, research for improved contraceptives and an easing of restrictions on abortion.

Stephen O. Rough, speaking for the National Coalition of Gay Organizations, said he represented "50,000 openly avowed homosexuals—and that is only the tip of the iceberg." He called for a commitment to the end of discrimination against homosexuals in employment, housing and other fields.

Stephen Aduato told the panel that Gov. George C. Wallace had triumphed in Democratic primaries "because the Democratic party failed to represent the interests of the white working class." Calling Mr. Wallace "a transparent demagogue," Mr.

100-Degree Mercury Recorded in Spain

MADRID, May 30 (UPI).—Summer has arrived in Spain a few weeks early, driving temperatures up to over 100 degrees and providing beach resorts with unexpected early season business. Siesta hours got markedly longer and ice wagons were doing double rounds as a sudden heat wave, coming on the heels of the coldest first three weeks of May in 62 years, entered its fifth day.

The weather bureau said a tropical air current entering Spain from Africa drove temperatures up.

U.S. Checks 586 Firms on Price Levels

Reports Few Abuses
Of Inflation Curbs

WASHINGTON, May 30 (AP).—The director of the Cost of Living Council said yesterday that 586 investigations had been started in the last few months to check compliance with wage and price guidelines.

"The units investigated operate in most of the major sectors of the economy and include food, general merchandise, hospitals, machinery manufacturers, meat-packers, law firms, advertising agencies, lumber companies, certified public accountants and providers of health services," the director, Donald Rumstfeld, said.

In a statement, he added that almost all firms investigated had been found to be in compliance with the anti-inflation controls. "Those which have violated regulations will be subject to price reductions, rollbacks and, where appropriate, court action," he said.

Mr. Rumstfeld said that the investigations—by the internal revenue service—had included professional services firms. He added that the IRS had started audits of 31 major businesses in this sector, including law firms, accountants, advertising agencies and consulting firms.

"The firms under investigation were selected as a sample of a sector of the economy which has, in the past, posed inflationary problems," Mr. Rumstfeld said. He named no firms.

Some large firms have also been investigated to insure that they submitted necessary reports before increasing prices. The statement said the IRS had also investigated thousands of complaints of violations and conducted thousands of spot checks.

British Minister Arrives in Peking

PEKING, May 30 (Reuters).—Anthony Royle, British parliamentary under-secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs, flew into Peking today for the first ministerial visit by a British Foreign Office official since the People's Republic was founded in 1949.

He hinted he would discuss possible British aircraft sales to China and Britain's membership in the Common Market during his nine-day visit.

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Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle

Gaullist Monarchists Surface, Hail His Son

By John Vinocur
PARIS, May 30 (AP)—The first Gaullist monarchists called today on the late general's only son, Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle, to take the destiny of France into his own hands and save the nation from usurpers, Communists and the English.

It would all be a bit of a joke, a neo-legitimist scheme backed by the hardiest of Gaullist hard-liners, if it weren't believed by many Frenchmen that Gen. de Gaulle's 50-year-old son really has political ambitions—and that a number of politicians might want to use him to embarrass President Georges Pompidou in the 1976 presidential elections.

Thousands of pink handbills, with photos of the general and the admiral, a ring for his father, distributed in major French cities, said:

"Faced with the degradation of the political, economic and social situation in France since the departure of Gen. de Gaulle, the Center of Free Republicans calls on Rear Adm. Philippe de Gaulle to take charge of the destiny of France. The CRL will fight at your side for the continuation and triumph of the ideas of your father, Gen. de Gaulle."

Man Behind the CRL

The man who says he is behind the CRL is Henri Senac, an old-time Gaullist party bureaucrat who maintains that France is falling apart and that the Gaullist parliamentary majority is too scandal-ridden to be saved.

"We need someone who can re-unite France, rid us of the usurpers, face the Communists and fight against this phony Europe of a Common Market that will lead France directly into the kingdom of England," Mr. Senac told a reporter.

He refused to say whether



Philippe de Gaulle.

Adm. de Gaulle had agreed to let his name be used. "He's an admiral, you understand, so he cannot do what he wants."

What the public has seen of Adm. de Gaulle's character would seem to indicate otherwise.

Ailing Duchess of Windsor Won't Fly With Duke's Body

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor, stricken by her husband's death, will not accompany his body as planned tomorrow when it is borne to England by a Royal Air Force plane.

The duchess, 75, hopes to fly to London Friday, her secretary said. The Duke of Windsor, the former King Edward VIII, who died Sunday at 77, will be buried Monday at Windsor Castle.

"Owing to the strain imposed on the Duchess of Windsor by the duke's death, she has been advised by her doctor not to travel at the present time," a statement issued here and at Buckingham Palace said.

It did not make clear if the duchess was actually ill, but French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who visited the residence yesterday, reported she was "slightly ill."

State Bell Told

The announcement came as the giant State Bell, in London's St. Paul's Cathedral, was tolled in memory of the duke—the first

Anti-Hail Rockets Said to Hit Planes

BEograd, May 30 (Reuters).—Rockets launched to dispel hail-bearing clouds have hit three aircraft over Bulgaria—and Yugoslavia is introducing legislation to prevent similar incidents over its territory, the Belgrade newspaper, Nedelne Novosti has reported.

The paper did not say when the incidents in Bulgaria took place or what happened to the planes. It said that 330 anti-hail rockets reaching a height of about 20,000 feet were fired over Belgrade and its surroundings last Friday alone and that farmers at some places in Serbia fired such rockets on their own from homemade launchers.

however. Less than a year ago the admiral caused a political incident by refusing to shake the hand of a Socialist senator at a reception and escaped without reprisal. Newspapers, noting that the admiral had spoken out during a local election earlier in the year, wondered if he wasn't setting himself up as a guardian of the Gaullist heritage and even as an avenger.

Appeared on TV

France got its first good look at Adm. de Gaulle in two television shows in 1971. Besides the physical resemblance, they found a remarkably similar tone of voice, but a more awkward, less self-assured delivery.

Being the general's son was sometimes less than an advantage, the admiral said, maintaining he had been "obliged to keep an almost exaggerated reserve."

"In a monarchy," he said, "you will have observed that people hasten to find all kinds of qualities in the sons of important persons. Whereas in a republic there is rather a tendency to find nothing but faults."

Ailing Duchess of Windsor Won't Fly With Duke's Body

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—The Duchess of Windsor, stricken by her husband's death, will not accompany his body as planned tomorrow when it is borne to England by a Royal Air Force plane.

The duchess, 75, hopes to fly to London Friday, her secretary said. The Duke of Windsor, the former King Edward VIII, who died Sunday at 77, will be buried Monday at Windsor Castle.

"Owing to the strain imposed on the Duchess of Windsor by the duke's death, she has been advised by her doctor not to travel at the present time," a statement issued here and at Buckingham Palace said.

It did not make clear if the duchess was actually ill, but French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann, who visited the residence yesterday, reported she was "slightly ill."

State Bell Told

The announcement came as the giant State Bell, in London's St. Paul's Cathedral, was tolled in memory of the duke—the first

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Job Illness Of Deafness On Increase

Noise Level Cited At Scientific Parley

DRESDEN, East Germany, May 30 (Reuters).—Deafness caused by noise at work heads the list of newly recognized professional illnesses, an East German scientist told an international anti-noise congress here yesterday.

Prof. Rudolf Jungmann told of the health threat at the opening of the 7th Congress of the International Anti-Noise Association bringing together 800 scientists and experts from 20 countries to compare notes on developments in combating the growing problem of noise.

East Germany is also using the congress to show what contribution it could make to this week's huge UN Environment Conference in Stockholm. East Germany, which is not a member of the UN, has so far not been permitted to attend.

East Germany has been invited to attend the conference, but only as an observer. It has so far rejected this status.

Prof. Jungmann underlined East Germany's efforts to combat noise over the past few years, especially the introduction of maximum noise levels for industry, building machinery and traffic.

Noise Levels Set

Prof. Jungmann said that in 1964 East Germany set permissible noise levels for machinery. Since 1965 producers of factory machinery had been obliged to reduce noise to a minimum.

He said examinations now carried out in all parts of industry had revealed a growing deafness rate in East German factories.

The president of the international association, Prof. Friedrich Bruckmayer of Austria, said high noise levels were no victory for modern living standards, but were a sign of technical imperfection or uncivilized behavior.

The five-day congress, which is being attended by doctors, ear specialists, acoustics experts, engineers and lawyers, will hear 48 lectures on such problems as nerve damage, and aircraft, industrial and traffic noise.

London Firemen Hunt for Clues To Hotel Blaze

LONDON, May 30 (Reuters).—Police and fire chiefs today combed a smoke-blackened building for clues to London's latest mysterious hotel fire—the fourth in the area within a year.

About 35 guests escaped last night, as flames swept through four floors of the London Ambassador Hotel in Baywater. The blaze renewed suspicions that an arsonist might be at work in the tourist district near Hyde Park.

A year ago nine persons died in a fire at the nearby New Langham Hotel, since renamed the Plaza. There was another fire at the Plaza last month.

Police said that arson has not been ruled out in the latest case.

Paris Ousts Canadian For A-Test Protest

PARIS, May 30 (Reuters).—France has expelled Ben Metcalfe, leader of a Canadian peace group, for taking part in an international campaign against French nuclear tests in the Pacific, officials said here today.

An Interior Ministry official said he was arrested at Orly Airport on Saturday and escorted to the wife to the Italian border Sunday.

Mr. Metcalfe, who was to hold a press conference here today, is chairman of Canada's Green Peace Foundation and expects to sail a ketch into the French nuclear test zone during the next days.

Chinese Arrive to Aid Pakistan Iron Foundry

KARACHI, May 30 (NYT).—China will assist Pakistan in setting up a pig-iron foundry in Sindh, in Baluchistan Province, a pig-iron manufacturing project that will use only locally available iron ore, coal and other raw materials.

A Chinese delegation of six, led by Shao Tse-yu, arrived here Sunday for talks with Pakistani officials about the project.

EEC Acts to Halt Soaring European Beef Prices

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, May 30 (NYT).—Common Market agricultural ministers today agreed on a plan to stop the crisis of runaway beef prices in Europe. These prices have skyrocketed 20 percent in the last two months and the ministerial decision was clearly aimed at heading off consumer protests in community countries.

The ministers authorized a suspension of import duties on live and frozen beef. Under the terms of today's deal, if the average cost of imported beef falls below a certain level set by European Community ministers last March, the duty suspension will automatically expire.

Imports mainly affected will be from Yugoslavia, Britain, Ireland and Denmark. Michel Colinet, the French farm minister, asked his Common Market partners to consider measures to encourage European beef production. The

To Use Imports to Control Increases

present shortage was responsible for the recent steep price rises, he said, adding that France, which was suffering acutely from the shortage, needed to import about 50,000 tons of beef to meet its present needs.

The ministers also discussed the growing European butter surplus and measures to restrain the glut of cheap wine in EEC countries.

Mr. Colinet also warned British farmers against upsetting public opinion by their recent action of throwing gallons of milk into rivers and ditches as a protest against the low milk price in France.

He also urged his colleagues to improve the situation by increasing export rebates for butter. His remarks reflected concern by each EEC minister about the embarrassing surplus of butter the Common Market again is facing.

Butter stocks have risen from 50,000 tons to an estimated 130,000 tons—half of it in Germany. Although EEC officials have been at pains to play the matter down, there is no concealing EEC anxiety about the growing mountain of butter.

The six are confronted by the familiar dilemma which gave rise to the record butter surplus three seasons ago: If prices go up, production is stimulated. The result is excessive amounts of butter at uncomfortably high prices.

The European Commission opposed the price rises settled for the present season during the agricultural ministers' meeting in March. Nevertheless, a 9 percent rise was agreed to on that occasion and this is now recognized as a major factor contributing to the present surplus.

If the Common Market countries decide on this basis to in-

crease butter export rebates—as the French would like them to do—there will certainly be a hostile reaction by other countries, especially the United States, which has consistently accused the community of dumping dairy products on world markets.

The European Commission is shortly to make a series of proposals to encourage milk consumption. It also will suggest, as a means of getting rid of the butter surplus, cheap sales to canteens and schools, and to pensioners' homes and monasteries.

On wine, the ministers agreed that community producers should be allowed to take advantage of EEC cash incentives to distill their surpluses into industrial alcohol for a further two months over the period currently allowed under a community directive.

This represents a determined effort by Common Market countries to rid themselves of the present excess of cheap wine.

Anesthesia by Needles

New Theory on Acupuncture Leads to Operations in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 30 (AP).—A new theory of how acupuncture works made possible the first reported successful operation under acupuncture anesthesia in the United States today.

The operation was performed last Friday at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, in New York. Needles were used to anesthetize the legs of a 55-year-old bank employee for grafting skin from his right thigh to the bottom of his left foot.

The operation was performed by a team headed by Dr. Frank Z. Warren, who cited a theory developed by Dr. Pang L. Ma, director of research at the Northville State Hospital, in Northville, Mich., and his colleague, Dr. Calvin H. Chen.

"The acupuncture operation was made possible by their report," Dr. Warren said. "I believe it explains some of the acupuncture phenomena, which have been so puzzling, in terms that Western medicine can accept."

"I can't stress the credit which should be given the patient and surgeons who performed the operation," he added. "The medical board of the hospital is to be commended for their open-minded decision to permit the further study of this controversial subject."

Two-Gate Control
Dr. Warren said that details of the theory, which Dr. Ma calls the "two-gate control theory" will be made public at a news conference Friday.

Dr. Ma explained in general, in a telephone interview, that one gate, or point at which pain impulses are blocked, is in the peripheral nerves of the nervous system. But this, he said, does not explain how the procedure works on areas not supplied by the spinal nerves.

"... We believe," Dr. Ma said in his report, "that there is a second gate in the thalamus which is also closed, thus stopping all pain impulses coming in from any part of the body."

The thalamus is the main relay center for sensory impulses to the cerebral cortex, the main portion of the brain.

Dr. Ma said that the acupuncture impulses, created when the thin needles are inserted into the body and twirled, are relayed not only to the first pain gate, but via a complicated tract, to the thalamus.

The theory, the psychiatrist said, is confirmed by work done by a surgical group in Canton, China, in which the ancient Chinese practice has risen greatly in recent months as the Chinese have demonstrated it in public.

Dr. Ma said the skin graft is not actually the first performed in this country, but the first that has been reported. Two experimental operations have been performed at Northville State Hospital, one on himself and one on his wife.

Dr. Ma said that an incision was made in the leg under surgical conditions, using only acupuncture as anesthesia. "I didn't feel any pain," he said.

The second operation was for the extraction of his wife's right upper third molar, without pain. "Wonderful," he said.

After other tests of the procedure, Dr. Ma, who had been in touch with Dr. Warren, who had been interested in acupuncture, was invited to Albert Einstein College.

Second Try
The skin graft operation was the second try at the New York hospital. The first patient, being operated on for a hernia repair, and was under acupuncture anesthesia for 15 minutes without pain. At an unusually sensitive site in the operation, the patient mentioned feeling pain and conventional anesthesia was applied. Dr. Ma said that the patient

Thames Gets Hydrofoil Bus

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—London's first hydrofoil commuter service opened on the River Thames today with few passengers.

Only a handful were aboard for the first run between Greenwich in the southwest suburbs and Tower Pier, a handy stopping point for the city financial district. The 72-seat Italian-built hydrofoils cover the four-mile journey in eight minutes, comparing well with crowded commuter trains.

Capt. Alfred Oakley, one of the men running the project, said: "We aren't discouraged by the slow response. This will soon catch on." London tried riverbus service with orthodox craft in 1951, but the service failed to win adequate support.

Succes in Marseille

MARSEILLE, May 30 (AP).—A French surgical team said today they had successfully operated here on a man for a hernia, using acupuncture and a local anesthetic because his health did not permit general anesthesia.

From New Dispatches
LOS ANGELES, May 30.—The facts say that La Verne Matthew Moore was once acquitted of robbery and assault charges and then played a round of golf in the 1939 National Open, shooting an 80 and dropping out.

But the legend surrounding the man who called himself John M. Montague, who at one time roomed with actor Oliver Hardy, "made and lost a million dollars several times" according to Mr. Abrams. He reportedly put much money in investments and land deals.

He drew a suspended sentence in New York for being a police lieutenant in an extortion scheme, and in 1937 was tried—but found innocent—on a charge of robbing a roadside in New York.

Before 1937 he did not like being seen in public and refused to have his picture taken. The reason was probably related to the 1930 robbery charge on which he finally was tried in 1937. The jury acquitted him.

The nine-day trial was one of the most celebrated of the 1930s and drew wide national coverage. He received hundreds of telegrams of congratulations on his acquittal.

In recent years he acted as an unofficial consultant for golfers. His 1939 National Open experience was one of his few public appearances. In recent years his silence kept him out of the public eye.

Stephen M. Nagy, Microanalyst at MIT, 61, Is Dead

BELMONT, Mass., May 30 (AP).—Stephen M. Nagy, 61, a leading microanalyst credited with numerous contributions in the field of atomic energy, died yesterday. Mr. Nagy headed the Microchemical Laboratory at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1946 to 1969 and then was promoted to head of MIT's Material Science Department.

George F. Lorenz
BUFFALO, N.Y., May 30 (AP).—George F. Lorenz, 52, owner of radio station WBLK in Buffalo and one of the early pioneers in rock 'n' roll broadcasting, died yesterday.

Mr. Lorenz owned a controlling interest in WBLK since the station went on the air in 1964. His 10-year "Round Dog" show on another Buffalo station, WKBW, served as a prototype for pop-oriented radio.

Helicopter Crash in La.

DULAC, La., May 30 (AP).—A helicopter headed for an offshore oil rig with 11 persons on board crashed south of here yesterday and all on board were presumed dead, the Terrebonne Parish sheriff's department said. The helicopter was owned by the Petroleum Helicopter Corp. of Lafayette.

448 Golden Gate Snicides
SAN FRANCISCO, May 30 (UPI).—Coast guards today recovered the body of Kathleen Clancy, 32, of Oakland, the 448th known suicide from the Golden Gate Bridge. She jumped Sunday night.

Fertility Drug Gives Woman 9 Aborted Fetuses

PHILADELPHIA, May 30 (AP).—A woman who had been taking fertility pills for three years delivered nine dead fetuses yesterday, the University of Pennsylvania Hospital reported.

The woman, who was not identified by the hospital, was in her 10th to 12th week of pregnancy. The fetuses were each about two inches long, her physician said.

Multiple births resulting from the type of medication she took are not unusual, officials said, but the number of fetuses produced was extremely rare. She had one normal baby after starting to take the drug in 1969.

Golfer Who Had No Pass Is Slain By Guard in U.S.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 30 (AP).—As a score or more Memorial Day golfers watched, a man was shot to death when he scuffled with a special guard who questioned whether he had a pass to play at the Delaware Park golf course.

According to Police Lt. Leo Donovan, witnesses said the guard, Solomon Fletcher, 37, arrested John R. Mosley, 41, under escort when the two argued and then scuffled at the first tee over Mr. Mosley's apparent lack of a pass.

Witnesses told police that Mr. Fletcher tried to handcuff Mr. Mosley and they continued fighting as the officer led him away from the tee. Mr. Fletcher's 33-caliber service revolver was drawn, they said, and when the two were 30 feet from the tee, a shot was fired into Mr. Mosley's chest. He was dead on arrival at a hospital.

Castro Visits Hungary At Kadar's Invitation

BUDAPEST, May 30 (UPI).—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arrived from Romania today for an official stay at the invitation of János Kadar, the Communist party leader.

The Budapest stay was part of Premier Kadar's 19-nation tour of North Africa and Eastern Europe, which will culminate in Moscow later this month.

4 Die in Texas Crash

FOUR WORTH, Texas, May 30 (AP).—A Delta Airlines DC-9 on Tuesday night crashed and burned here today, killing three pilots and a Federal Aviation Administration inspector.

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July 4	June 30
July 24	July 13
Aug 5	July 28
Aug 18	Aug 11
Aug 31	Aug 25

France also calls at Bremerhaven on May 17, June 14, July 28 and August 23.

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Proposes Relations With Seoul

Kim Asks Improved U.S. Ties
But Wants GIs Out of S. Korea

By Harrison E. Salisbury

PFONGYANG, North Korea, May 26 (AP) (NYT)—Premier Kim Il Sung says North Korea still considers itself to be in a state of technical cease-fire but he expresses the hope that relations with the United States might be eased if it withdraws its forces from South Korea.

With the withdrawal of American forces, the premier declared in an interview, the way would be opened for the peaceful reunification of Korea, with the task carried out by the North and South Koreans themselves without external interference.

He expressed confidence that once the United States got out of South Korea, war would not break out between the North and the South and that the gradual process of bringing the country together would make headway.

The interview, the first granted to representatives of a major Western publication, was conducted by this correspondent and John M. Lee, Tokyo correspondent of The New York Times.

The 60-year-old marshal, who has been in power since 1948, devoted three hours to a free exchange dealing with most of the questions basic to North Korean-U.S. relations. A big, impressive man with a mobile face and a quick chuckle, he emphasized his remarks, made in Korean and translated by an official interpreter, with almost constant motions, usually with his left hand.

Premier Kim emphasized the difficulties North Korea had had with the U.S. government over a long period and said that with the Korean conflict, which ended in 1953, still technically in a state of cease-fire, "we cannot but prepare ourselves always for war."

North Korea has made no effort to keep its military preparedness secret, he continued, and it is necessary because "neither you nor I can tell what time you'll pounce upon us."

"The most important thing in war preparation, in my opinion," the premier said, "is that we educate our people in the spirit of hating the enemy. Without educating our people in this spirit we cannot defeat the U.S., which is superior in technology."

He recounted the toll of the Korean war and said that "in these circumstances we Koreans can have nothing but bad sentiments toward Americans." The United States, he declared, has continued hostile action against North Korea not only by continued occupation of South Korea and the encouragement of Japanese militarism but also by carrying on high-altitude reconnaissance flights, some as recently as in the last two months.

During the conversation Marshal Kim, who wore an immaculate gray suit in the style favored by Communist political figures in this part of the world, signed occasionally from a cup of coffee or tea and smoked three or four cigarettes.

The interview took place in the handsome white Cabinet Building, one of a new complex of excellently designed structures in Pyongyang.

Premier Kim took some pains to note that in present circumstances it was difficult for an American visitor not to feel very "hot" or "displeased" at the active expressions of anti-American feeling and said that if he were an American he would share that reaction.

In such circumstances, he said, any wide-scale cultural or journalistic exchanges might do more harm than good. However, he said he believed limited mutual visits by journalists and "democratic figures" even before the resolution of political differences would promote understanding.

The premier said little hope that the influence of the Soviet Union or China would play any decisive role in improving relations between North Korea and the United States. That, he explained, should be principally undertaken by the Americans. In an era when the great powers are improving their relations, he added, it is time for the United States to improve its relations with small powers, particularly such as North Korea.

Recalling that President Nixon had spoken out against divided nations while at the Great Wall of China in February, Marshal Kim said he was waiting with interest to see how Mr. Nixon would implement his words.

If the United States has improved its relations with China and the Soviet Union, he asked, why does it still need troops in South Korea, where their function is supposed to be to guard against the expansion of Communism?

Speaking as the leader of a nation of about 14 million people that has turned itself into a strong industrial state since the Korean war, he emphasized that small countries must practice self-reliance and self-respect. Small countries live on self-respect and self-reliance, he explained.

He said that by the end of 1972, South Korea would have a network of about 14 million people that has turned itself into a strong industrial state since the Korean war, he emphasized that small countries must practice self-reliance and self-respect. Small countries live on self-respect and self-reliance, he explained.

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Kim Il Sung

ready to open its doors at any time.

"We are not afraid of anything," Marshal Kim asserted. "We are not afraid of capitalist influence coming in. We are not afraid of it because there is no reason why we should fear it. Therefore, we have opened our door."

The premier maintained that there would be no danger of new war if the U.S. troops withdrew. He concluded the interview by offering a toast to his American guests with port wine: "Let's drink a toast together. We recognize that the American government is not the American people. We want to have more American friends."

A reflecting telescope uses a parabolic, or concave, mirror to gather as much light as possible from the region being observed. With very large reflectors, that region may not be larger than

236-Inch Mirror Larger Than Mt. Palomar's

Russians Almost Finish Biggest Telescope

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, May 30 (NYT)—The Soviet Union announced today that the world's biggest astronomical observatory, under construction in the Caucasus, had entered its final stage with installation of its huge telescope mirror, 236 feet in diameter.

A progress report on the observatory, on which work began in the middle 1960s, depicted the complex and delicate job to produce an instrument that will probe the outer margins of the universe never before viewed by man.

According to its designers, the new telescope will reach objects from which light will have traveled 10 billion years before reaching the earth. The nearest star is a little more than four light-years away.

Since 1948, the United States has dominated the field with the giant reflecting telescope on Mount Palomar, Calif., whose mirror is 200 inches across. The diameter of the Soviet mirror is 236 inches.

A Pea at Arm's Length

A reflecting telescope uses a parabolic, or concave, mirror to gather as much light as possible from the region being observed. With very large reflectors, that region may not be larger than

the area of sky covered by a pea held at arm's length.

The current status of the Soviet facility, situated near the village of Zelenchukskaya, 800 miles south of Moscow, was related by two reporters of Pravda, the Communist party daily, who visited the site. Western newsmen have not been admitted to the project.

According to the report, the mirror, a single block of glass cast at a plant near Moscow, is being installed in a 130-foot-high dome atop Seven Springs Mountain. One of the springs for which the peak is named supplies the observatory's water needs through an aqueduct.

The dome is covered with aluminum panels to reflect light and thus insulate the telescope from changes in temperature when not in operation.

Shipped in Parts

The 800-ton telescope, designed by the Optical-Mechanical Plant of Leningrad, was first assembled at the plant to check out all components and was then dismantled and shipped in as many as 25,000 parts to the mountain site for reassembly.

The mirror, too big to be shipped by railroad or highway, was floated by barge to Rostov-on-Don. There, a special truck was built to haul it to the observatory site.

The tremendous weight of the

telescope's tube and frame is carried on a system of bearings using high-pressure oil pads that nearly eliminate friction and insure accurate and easy motion.

The Zelenchukskaya telescope, known officially as the Special Astrophysical Observatory of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has been placed in an azimuthal position in contrast to the equatorial mounting used for most telescopes in the past.

Easier to Position

An equatorial telescope is mounted so that one of its axes, the polar axis, is parallel to the axis of rotation of the earth. This makes it easier to position the telescope for observation. But since the earth's axis is inclined, the tube of the telescope must be similarly inclined, requiring support by powerful piers.

The Russians found that piers strong enough to support the 300-ton weight of the tube would have raised the total weight of the structure to as much as 2,000 tons. They, therefore, chose the azimuthal mounting, in which the tube is vertical.

A Soviet-made M-222 computer will be used to place the telescope in the precise position needed for observation. Exact guidance of an azimuthal telescope is more intricate than that of an equatorial one.



SUPER SUDS—After this Japanese housewife puts her clothes in the washing machine, she can now step into her country's newest invention, the washing machine for humans. Just climb in and sit down as in a normal bathtub and the machine automatically does the rest. It soaks you, it scrubs you, it washes you, it rinses you, and yes, it even dries you.

Mariner-9 Soon Will Resume Mapping of Surface of Mars

By Marvin Miles

PASADENA, Calif., May 30.—Launched from Cape Kennedy, Fla., exactly one year ago, Mariner-9 is in its seventh month of orbit with a life expectancy of perhaps six months.

PAID to more controllers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory reported yesterday.

The spacecraft has been inactive scientifically since early April when the transmission of photos and data was suspended.

As the probe began flying in the shadow of the red planet, on the portions of each orbit.

An on-board battery is recharged twice daily by a system of solar cells as Mariner emerges from the shadow of Mars.

At the same time, the south polar region, well covered in the primary photo period, was beginning to cloud over with the fall season in the southern hemisphere.

The resumption of scientific transmissions in June will be on a limited basis, controllers said, to conserve Mariner's supply of attitude-control gas.

The increasing earth-Mars distance, now about 214 million miles, requires a "high level" of the gas, the supply of which will determine the lifetime of the probe, assuming no sub-system failures.

Spectacular pictures returned by the spacecraft's two television cameras, including views of volcanic crater systems, canyons wider and deeper than the Grand Canyon and features with the appearance of water erosion, indicate that Mars still may be an active planet.

Los Angeles Times

S. Korea to Try 6 High Officers In Bribe Scandal

SEOUL, May 30 (NYT)—Military sources said yesterday that six high officers of the South Korean Army, including two brigadier generals, were being court-martialed on charges of taking bribes from businessmen in connection with the procurement of military supplies.

Eight others, including the army's chief logistics officer, Maj. Gen. Choi Kwang Yon, and Brig. Gen. Kim Bong Tae, former army procurement officer, have been dishonorably discharged, the sources said.

The 14 officers allegedly received a total of at least 180 million won (\$461,500) in bribes from more than 60 Korean businessmen in the last two years, according to the sources. This was said to be the highest scandal connected with military supply procurement uncovered in South Korea.

Authorities at the Seoul District prosecutor's office disclosed meanwhile that 35 local businessmen allegedly involved in the case were being interrogated. They were suspected of having bribed the officers when they sold clothes, shoes and tires of substandard quality to the army, the authorities said.

Rain Disaster in Chile

CONCEPCION, Chile, May 30 (UPI)—Five days of torrential rain in southern Chile ended today, leaving more than 6,000 persons homeless, one dead and many missing, Interior Minister Hernan del Canto said property damage was "extremely heavy." He said 1,000 head of cattle had drowned.

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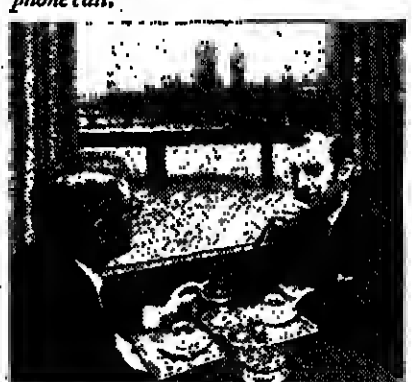
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Slack Tide in Ulster?

Despite the latest violence in Northern Ireland, there is hope that the tide of terror, if not yet reversed, may be at the point of turning. Most important indicators of this have been the revulsion against the IRA in both Ulster and Ireland, and the virtual admission by the Official branch of the army that it had lost public support and would hold its fire for a while.

This is good. The Irish are tough rebels; bitterness between Catholics and Protestants runs deep, and sentiment for and against a united Ireland are powerful forces. But the inchoate nature of the present struggle, particularly with the Stormont government suspended, leaves little incentive for the majority of the Catholics in Ulster to live under a reign of fear and oppression indefinitely. This is especially true since the Official, the ideological, branch of the IRA has so little support for its major premises, and has been so calculatedly callous in its acts of terror. The killing of an Ulster Catholic soldier, for example, precipitated much of the active opposition by Catholics to revolutionary violence.

There are, however, two groups who are not, apparently affected by the changing atmosphere of opinion. One of these is the Provisional wing of the IRA. This is more nationalistic, less ideological, more active and more popular than the Official wing. It has set as one goal the end to internment—

which has been held out as a hope, but which is far from a fact under Mr. Whitelaw's rule. And the second major goal of the Provisionals—withdrawal of the British Army from the streets of Ulster towns—brings in another potentially dangerous factor.

The Ulster Protestants resented both the imposition of direct rule by Westminster upon their land and its failure to bring peace. They are, in sum, both angry and afraid. What they have contributed to recent violence may be subject to conjecture; what they might do, once the British Army withdrew its shield (not all that effective against individual bombings and shootings in any event) can all too easily be guessed.

The IRA Provisionals can still swim, to use the Maoist image, in the waters of friendly reactions in the Ulster Catholic districts. "Friendly" may be an overstatement; like the Viet Cong in South Vietnam it is difficult to determine how much of Provisional sanctuary depends upon voluntary support and how much on terror-induced fear. But it does seem that a real end to internment would deprive them of their most effective argument—and then, under the guardianship of the British Army, some approach to a negotiated settlement might be possible. It may be slack tide in Ulster, but unlike the sea, human events can be influenced by human actions.

Art and the Environment

The day after the tragic defacement of Michelangelo's Pieta in St. Peter's Basilica, a man who openly carried a sculptor's hammer walked into Rome's Church of St. Pietro in Vincoli. The only guard, a friar busy with his collection plate, did not seem to notice him. Nor did the worshippers and tourists present seem to mind when this man climbed the knee-high balustrade that keeps people from getting too close to Michelangelo's statue of Moses. Anguished screams were heard only as the intruder, in a re-enactment of Laszlo Toth's assault on the Pieta, swung his hammer several times at the face of the statue. But he stopped short of harming it. A camera flashed. The man, not a sick prankster, but a reporter from the Roman newspaper Paese Sera, had made his point. Other great works of art are also poorly protected.

The problem is particularly difficult if these treasures, like Michelangelo's Moses and Pieta, adorn the churches they were created for and are also objects of worship. They lose their meaning—as all art does—if they are treated merely as precious hoards and if security barriers distract from the glow and immediacy of their presence. Vatican officials said after the assault that they had long planned to shield the Pieta with a screen of unbreakable glass. This might have spared it Laszlo Toth's hammer blows. Yet, the thought of a glass cage in St. Peter's gives us pause. Religious art

is part of the religious environment. In fact, in museums, too, art must be brought to life to become part of our life.

In the end, we are afraid, there is no absolute protection against the kind of unfathomable madness that damaged the Pieta. American museum officials are, nevertheless, on the alert, constantly seeking new ways to protect the works in their care without interfering with our enjoyment of them. They are loath to discuss the details of their security measures, however, and for good reason; there is no point in giving them away to potential thieves and vandals. They will tell you only that the average museum spends at least a quarter of its total operating budget on guards and security devices. The trouble, as we have pointed out, is that their total budget is insufficient not only for the protection of art but also for its care.

And that is what is urgently needed in the United States and all over the world—intelligent care and preservation of man's heritage of great art and great buildings. We can only hope that the shock and sadness the damage to the Pieta has aroused all over the world will serve to include that heritage not only in the new concern for the environment, but also in the practical measures we are beginning to take for its preservation. Art, too, is a victim of the environmental crisis.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

After the Summit

Since the moment President Nixon arrived in Moscow and the summit button was pressed, the agreements, the arms treaty, the declaration of principles and the final communiqué have rolled out of the negotiating machine with the impressive speed and reliability of a computer printout. The content resembles electronic workmanship. They are realistic, they are useful, they accurately reflect the information fed in by both sides in many months of programming.

—From the Guardian (London).

Bad mouths could say that Nixon and Brezhnev discussed the good health of the world with a body in the closet and with a very sick person in the room next door, the first being the war in Vietnam and the second the Middle East conflict.

—From La Nation (Paris).

Soviet diplomacy gives the impression of trying at all costs to determine a "non-friction zone" to the West. We can foresee what will be the Chinese reaction. Peking, where the taste for historical reference is always alive, may accuse Nixon and Brezhnev of having signed a nonaggression pact

against China, like Hitler and Stalin did in 1939 against Poland.

—From Corriere della Sera (Milan).

These 12 points are not a charter for peace, but the best one could achieve in its place in our time—a code for a difficult coexistence which improves hopes for peace.

—From La Stampa (Turin).

... Only a President who began his political progress as a decisive anti-Communist could risk concluding an agreement which guarantees the Russians a numerical advantage in land and sea-based strategic offensive weapons in the next five years.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

The meeting came out surprisingly successfully and promisingly. But you could speak of real success only if the talks brought Vietnam closer to peace.

—From the Svenska Dagbladet (Stockholm).

Without doubting the good intentions (of the United States and Russia) it must be said they were expressed in very big words. We take a bet the world by and large will remain the same as a week ago.

—From the Berlingske Tidende (Copenhagen).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 31, 1897

PARIS—Of the making of records, as of books, there would seem to be no end. But assuredly the champion of the season is that meteorological-mythological celebrity known as "Jupiter Pluvius." Observations just published by the Montsouris Observatory show that the rainfall in Paris and neighborhood in April was three times the average for that month. Parisian records show only two Aprils during the last two hundred years with a greater quantity of rain. These were the Aprils of 1713 and 1751. Little wonder is it that there should have been so much grumbling.

Fifty Years Ago

May 31, 1922

PARIS—The observance of American Memorial Day was general throughout France yesterday, particularly in the great war cemeteries where have been gathered the bodies of those thousands of American soldiers and sailors who died in service. Indicative of the heartfelt appreciation of France for the American intervention, France officially and individually joined yesterday with America in the many public manifestations of respect for the fallen. In the United States ceremonies centered in the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial in Washington.



'The Man Who Wouldn't Be King'

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Monarchy is the most ancient form of government still in use although, as practiced in the West, it is but an atavistic symbol of human continuity. Yet whether as observed in Europe where sovereigns only reign or in Asia or Africa where they so often rule, the profession of kingship has one cardinal rule: It is a lifetime job.

The crown is almost never relinquished by its wearer except after violent cataclysms, most frequently war or revolution. Edward VIII of England, who died this week in France, was a singular exception. He resigned the world's most prestigious crown because of love.

This act, while it caused initial confusion when it occurred, especially among rival politicians, was the apex of our century's great romance. It helped popularize the duke especially in republican lands which, avoiding sovereigns of their own, adore those of other nations.

Onerous Job

Only this year, already suffering from the cancer that was so soon to kill him but bearing his agony with cheerful courage, the duke told me he had abandoned the throne because he felt he could not handle the onerous job without the woman he loved at his side. "It was an agonizing de-

cision but I took it; that is all," he said, fondly regarding his American duchess.

"I told my brother (the future George VI), my mother and even my prime minister not to come near me because I didn't want them involved in this. It was my decision. I made it and that's the way it should have been."

He was proud that he wrote his famous abdication speech himself and indignant at those who used to say Churchill had been the "ghost." He insisted he always wrote his speeches. The last memorable one, composed in 1951, was (to the best of my knowledge) never heard.

It was scheduled for a London publishers' dinner designed to boost the duke's memoirs but Buckingham Palace ordered it stopped because of King George's mortal illness. That speech, which he subsequently read to me, ended: "My book is not a novel, but it is a romance, and all I can say is that I hope it can end like most fairy tales—and they lived happily ever after."

Subsequently this proved to be the case although exile is always unhappy and although he resented coldness toward his duchess from the rigidly formal Buckingham Palace, a formality he would certainly have softened had he remained his tenant. He lived gregariously and gaily in a Paris

park. Until three years ago he played cheerful if unsatirical golf.

He and his duchess entertained cozily. He adored reminiscing with cronies, so much so that the duchess installed on the table a turtle-shaped bell which rang when the tail was pushed. If someone forgot an old story, down came the tail.

Toward the end, life became sadder. He gave up golfing after World War I "because I saw what killing is." He took a benevolent interest in the United States, which he frequently visited, and liked to compare as transitory, American unpopularity over the Vietnam war and British unpopularity, long ago, over the Boer War.

He liked France and often remembered how his grandfather helped foster the entente cordiale which forged victory in World War I by signing his name "Edouard" instead of "Edward" on his historic state visit here. But he never learned French although he knew some Spanish and had an excellent accent in German.

The former Edward VIII never talked regretfully about his historic abdication or bitterly about the politicians involved on its peripheries although his nostalgia for England remained immense. He was always lonely for his country but he was never lonely otherwise. He had consciously made his choice, and yielded his destiny for the woman he loved. She was at his side when he died. It did indeed end like most fairy tales.

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By Max Frankel

KIEV, Russia.—The United States-Soviet Union summit ended in the glittering hall of St. George in Moscow's Kremlin with what was, after all, a celebration of atmosphere, emotion and hope. In their smiles, in their banter and above all in their proclamation of new principles of good conduct and collaboration, these adversaries of two decades were yielding to the temptations of trust.

President Nixon came to the summit with a "troth" of summit conferences and his host, Leonid Brezhnev, eagerly endorsed the emphasis on mere "business." As their communiqué reported, they talked through their conflicting interests in Vietnam and in the Middle East, merely reviewed their progress and agendas in European affairs, concluded one major treaty on arms limitations, promised to work harder for more trade and signed several other agreements to expand their contacts in many fields.

But when the "Star-Spangled Banner" reverberated in that grand palace chamber, when the Kremlin orchestra struck up "Oh, Susannah" and when Brezhnev practiced his new word—"obay"—and bade farewell in a four-handed clasp, there sprang to life again the hope that a new relationship was beckoning at last.

Henry A. Kissinger, the administrator of much of this administration's foreign policy, defined it as a hope of "restraint and creativity" that would not only dampen dangerous crises but perhaps avoid them altogether. The lofty and lengthy definitions of desirable relations was a Soviet idea, the President's adviser said, and it was no "cock book" prescription of what needs to be done in Vietnam or anywhere else next week. But the President would not have assented, Kissinger added, if he did not perceive a reasonable chance that the two nuclear giants were ready for a more mature cooperation than any they have experienced so far.

That is the perception by which this summit must eventually be judged and it is based not merely on the temper of the disagreements or the range of agreements over the last week, but on the attitudes that were exchanged and the atmosphere that a handful of men possessing awesome power were able to create.

Nixon and his aides left Moscow in good spirits first of all because an American President finally heard that music in the Kremlin, after three others tried and failed.

Moreover, they were going home with what they felt to be a good treaty, full of promise for further limits on the arms race.

Judgments Confirmed
They left confirmed in their judgments that the Russians were deadly serious about rapid economic development of their country and that they wanted respite from crisis and access to American markets and goods.

They found the Soviet leaders, and notably Brezhnev, both flexible and politically strong enough to help break the serious obstacles in the arms negotiations—apparently over some

on their TV screens year after year. We have become worse than our chosen enemies.

A. G.

Milan.

Sabena Hijacking

As a passenger on the Sabena Flight 571 that was hijacked by Arab terrorists, I must answer Arnold B. Graydon's letter, which appeared in your edition of May 20-21.

Mr. Graydon's narrative is surprising even from the safety of Florence. The fact of the matter was that four Arab terrorists held 96 passengers at bay with pistols, grenades and explosives and threatened to kill them. Hijacking in any form involves a danger to life that Mr. Graydon conveniently overlooks, and it should be dealt with in such a way as to prevent it from happening in the future.

In fact, the International Red Cross was not deceived and its good offices not taken advantage of. Rather than surprising people like Mr. Graydon, whose ideas on the standards of war seem to equate terrorists and hijackers with the sovereignty of a nation, people everywhere should be as proud as I am of the decision taken by the government of Israel and executed by the Israeli defense force.

RAFI BAR-AM.

Jerusalem.

On their final day in three months ago, Nixon and Brezhnev had just lived the week "changed the world," and Russians as well as Americans laughed out loud. In effect President is thus far claiming that his week in Moscow cleared the air. And the stars were smiling with this time.

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PARIS THEATRE '1793'—A Rough Year at The Théâtre du Soleil

By Thomas Quinn Curran

PARIS, May 30 (IHT).—The French Revolution continues to fascinate the Théâtre du Soleil, which is mounting its "1793" with another production. "1793" is not total theater, it is a total theater-going experience.

The audience is kept waiting in a hall-like foyer until the doors of the Théâtre du Soleil are opened. When the doors are opened, there is a rush of air and a rush of people. The audience is then seated in a large hall, and the production begins. The production is a historical drama, and it is a very good one. It is a production that is worth seeing. It is a production that is worth seeing. It is a production that is worth seeing.

Three Stages
This over an invitation to enter the adjoining room, hitherto cut off from the main hall, where three stages are set up and spotlights are focused on them. The production is a historical drama, and it is a very good one. It is a production that is worth seeing. It is a production that is worth seeing. It is a production that is worth seeing.

After all this initial excitement, the play is something of an anti-climax. It has been designed to draw a panoramic picture of Paris in 1793, but its unfolding is a somewhat defective, lacking dramatic unity and broad historic sweep. It is a collection of sketches, in need of firm editing and theatrical emphasis. There are Jacobin disputes, tavern interludes with rough feasting about the jolly guillotine, tribunals, assembly meetings and a sort of Greek chorus of wailing washerwomen. These Jacobin scenes are a liability, holding the action with their interminable chatter. On a river bank, they read letters from their men away at the wars, gossip about the latest rumors. The rule of the day is a shopkeeper who is stubbornly trying to maintain high prices to reduce her demands. They are back again as



A scene from the Théâtre du Soleil production, "1793."

where the revolutionary authorities sit, are granted a favorable verdict.

But the terror at the Cartouche is thin-blooded. It calls for striking incidents, more mature acting and a neo-Max Reinhardt. William Archer, the multi-lingual Scot, exercised the most beneficial influence on the Anglo-Saxon theater of his era. He introduced the Scandinavian drama into England with his translation of Ibsen and he convinced Bernard Shaw to stop writing unsuccessful novels and to apply himself to dramatic writing. Archer supervised the composition of Shaw's first play, "Widowers' Houses" and fought the good fight that liberated the British stage from Victorian morality. His active critical practice spanned almost 50 years and after decades of sitting in aisle-seat judgment

he wrote a play himself, a perfectly constructed melodrama, "The Green Goddess," a box-office hit. A fledgling reviewer once asked him what in his opinion was the most important asset for dramatic criticism. "The ability to sleep undisturbed," replied Archer.

Archer would have had an unhappy time of it had he attended the premiere of the new show at the Olympia—and were he still with us in Paris he probably would have been on hand, for his catholic taste embraced the music halls. However drowsy he might have been, he would have suffered a night of insomnia for though the entertainment was dull enough to coax slumber, the noise made it impossible to get to sleep.

The headlines are Les Charlots, a popular, zany quartet, who came on very, very late and did what they could to make amends for the dreary first half. They have evidently taken not the Marx Brothers, but the Ritz Brothers or Ted Healy and his stooges, as their model and cut up as grotesquely as they can. Perhaps realizing that they were louder than they were funny, they ordered ushers to pass out noise-makers to the spectators to augment the din. Les Charlots work hard for their laughs and occasionally their knockabout antics may draw a smile, but amplification is not an acceptable substitute for humor.

The rest of the program, in large measure, seemed to be a revival of small-time vaudeville as it was practiced in the provinces long ago. Rita Favone is a professional, but her material for the most part is stale, including a Charlie Chaplin imitation. The Yvonne Mestre ballet performed a number in ugly headmasks with all the dancers intentionally or unintentionally out of step and Stella White of miniature voice sang some French ditties in a theoretically piquant English accent.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, May 30 (IHT).—This is how critics rate new theater productions.

"The Hunter," a play by Murray Mednick, directed by Kent Paul, left the critics confused. "I don't know what this play is about," writes Clive Barnes in The New York Times. "But I enjoyed it, a great deal more than I should have, plays that I understood only too damnably well." Barnes says, however, that the playwright is "perhaps suggesting that the patterns of violence, aggression, simulated sexuality and frustrated aspirations, the rule of the gun, the war of brother against brother, are all essential to the American dream."

Douglas Watt, the Daily News, called the production "an obscure artist work by a poet-playwright who, though he shows a certain ease in handling dialogue, has obviously no great interest in being communicative." Other critical comments ranged from "Bewildering" (William Glover, Associated Press) to "Completely, hopelessly meaningless" (Richard Watts Jr., the New York Post). "The Hunter" is being presented by the New York Shakespeare Festival at the Public Theater.

"Flagship—Nine Days Out of Barbados," a new play by Alex Fadas, is the sixth and final experimental work at Lincoln Center. This is "one play you can easily skip," says Howard Thompson of The Times. "We wish that the Equity Library Theater unit had simply sat on the stage and, given the work a thoughtful reading, instead of a fairly fumbling performance. The play seems too skeletal in content even for elaboration on a small stage."

Mr. Fadas's work is an "obvious allegory about some jaundiced souls on a doomed island," Thompson reports. Janet McCall directed. "The Water Men," by the Polish dramatist Stanislaw Ignacy Witkiewicz, translated by Daniel C. Gerould, is being presented by Chelsea Theater Center. This "must be one of the maddest,"

yet oddly likable, plays ever penned," writes The Times's Clive Barnes. Though the dramatist is "so obscure that he does not even rate a mention in the latest edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica," Witkiewicz, who died in 1939 at the age of 54, "invented the theater of the ridiculous about 30 years ahead of its time. His symbolism, humor and anarchy all suggest an unknown precursor of Brecht," Barnes says. "But where Ionesco is urbane and cultivated, this strange Witkiewicz is savage and primal." He presumes that all life is circular and that all men have the same sexual aspirations, symbolized here by the glamorous figure of an ageless vamp, the Water Men, who captures three generations of a family, Barnes relates. At another level he "may be suggesting Poland's obsession with romantic idealism on one hand and hard business on the other, and the consequent danger of revolution."

Correction

The telephone number of the Paris Hilton was incorrectly given in a story (IHT, May 30) about the hotel's restaurants. The correct number is 273-92-00. The International Herald Tribune regrets the error.

Music in Italy: Evenings For Anti-Traditionalists

By William Weaver

ROME (IHT).—For most Romans the city's musical life centers around the opera house and the regular concerts of the Santa Cecilia Orchestra; neither is a particularly adventurous organization. The orchestra of the Rome radio—the capital's best—gives slightly more original concerts, and the Accademia Filarmonica Romana (largely a recital series) actually includes several programs of new music each year, among its Serkins and its Sterns.

For the past decade, too, there has been Nuova Consonanza, a specifically anti-traditional group, founded by a handful of advanced composers and dedicated to presenting new and difficult music. At first sporadically, almost secretly, Nuova Consonanza began giving programs of compositions, largely by its members. Then its foundations proved more solid, and it started sponsoring annual series of concerts, festivals, with visiting composers from various countries.

This year's series of concerts has just begun, with an evening prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Cultural Institute in Rome and devoted entirely to contemporary Canadian composers, ranging in age from 58 to 28. "Though all could, stylistically, be included in that vague terrain we think of as the 'avant-garde,'" there was still a considerable variety in the six pieces performed. The most conventional perhaps was the harp concerto of John Weinzweig, the dean of the group. A single movement, beginning and ending with the plucked, struck harp contrasted to a neutral drone of the string quartet. In general, the solo instrument's inherently lyrical, even sentimental nature was deliberately suppressed; it became often a percussive instrument, competing with the small brass choir. The piece, however, was too long, without sufficient weight to justify its length.

There was also a bow in the direction of kookiness with "Così Com'è Vuol" (As You Like It) by 47-year-old Harry Somers. This was a long solo for soprano, required to pout, spit, weep, laugh hysterically, roll on the floor, and so on. The piece was strongly reminiscent of Luciano Berio's "Sequenza," though the Canadian composer lacks Berio's ingenuity and conviction, and the soprano (Michiko Hirayama) does not have the charm and wit of Cathy Berberian.

Chinoiseries

The most accomplished piece was Norma Beecroft's "Rasas," a series of humors for harp, piano (largely plucked), strings, percussion and flute. Micro-sounds, cage-like chinoiseries alternated with dramatic jangles—all excellently conducted by Victor Feldbrill, who was the resourceful musical leader of the evening. The musicians were of different nationalities; among them, John Hawkins was the intrepid pianist. This composition, "Reminiscences," also heard on the program, was a suite of brief moods and jokes, which did not add up to much.

One of Nuova Consonanza's declared aims is to inform, to introduce the local audience. This opening concert, while not exciting, at least served this didactic purpose. Eight more programs will be given between now and June 15. Meanwhile, the new directors of the organization promise bolder moves for next year.

Bacon—Since Grecian Times

By Waverley Root

PARIS (IHT).—"Bacon is, by origin, entirely English," according to a British authority on food. "Only the English cured the carcass of the pig, usually by salting, while the rest of Europe ate the carcass fresh."

Local pride seems to have dimmed the vision here. Cured pig or bacon is one of mankind's oldest meats, which the ancient Greeks were producing even before the ancient Britons had reached the stage of painting themselves blue. In his fable of the town mouse and the country mouse, written about 550 B.C., Aesop has the country mouse say: "Better beans and bacon in peace than cakes and ale in fear." One of the principal foods distributed to the poor by the ancients, the ancient Roman dole, was bacon made from the hogs of Lucania, which fattened on the acorns of the thick oak forests which then covered that territory.

Even after bacon became the poor man's meat for all of medieval Europe, it is far from certain that England was first in its appreciation and consumption. France claims that England took the very word "bacon" from her. It appeared in French texts as early as the 11th century, but whatever it was called, the meat itself was certainly known in France earlier, for the ancient Romans imported sausages and other cured meats from Gaul; it is hardly credible that bacon was not among them.

One common expression which sounds idiomatically English, "to save one's bacon," is actually from Rabelais, who wrote about 1550, "Let us flee and save our bacon"—which in that case evidently meant "save our lives." While the rest of Europe considered bacon as a dish for the poor, France was glorifying it in a type of banquet called a *repas baconique*, using the word, it is true, in its old sense of pork of any kind, for this meant a meal in which all the principal dishes were pig products of one kind or another.

Modern Feasts

Such feasts are still held today under the modernized name of *repas de cochon*; examples are the Fêtes of the Burgundy wine city of Meursault or the standard menu served at the banquets of the Confrérie des Tasteries of Nuits St. Georges. The French obviously were not thinking of bacon as poor man's food when they described the houses of the carefree land of Cocagne, "where the more you sleep, the more you earn," as being surrounded by fences of sea perch, salmon or eel, and constructed with laths of sausages, beams of sturgeons and roofs of bacon. A German counterpart of this is the song in which the Meistersinger Hans Sachs, describing a glutton's paradise, says that his house was built of bacon "fat and crisply fried."

In Germany, smoked salted bacon was the mainstay of the peasant diet for centuries. In Hamburg, bacon is one of the chief ingredients of the local *Eintrachtgericht* (one-dish meal). Thomas Mann had bacon broth served to the Buddenbrooks family, which meant in Lübeck. In Eastern Germany, bacon used to be so heavily smoked and so generally used in cooking that

the region's cuisine was described as having "a dusky flavor." Long slow smoking rather than heavy smoking distinguishes one of the world's greatest types of bacon, Speck, made by peasants in Austria's North Tyrol and Italy's South Tyrol. Even if England is not the father of bacon, the meat is ancient there. Bacon with beans was one of the oldest dishes of the British Isles. From early in the Middle Ages until well into Victorian times, the diet of the working classes consisted of bread, cheese, bacon and beer. Until the last century, the production of bacon was the task of individual farmers. Every family had its own curing techniques. The taste must have been a little special along the coast, where bacon was frequently smoked over fires of seaweed.

Importers

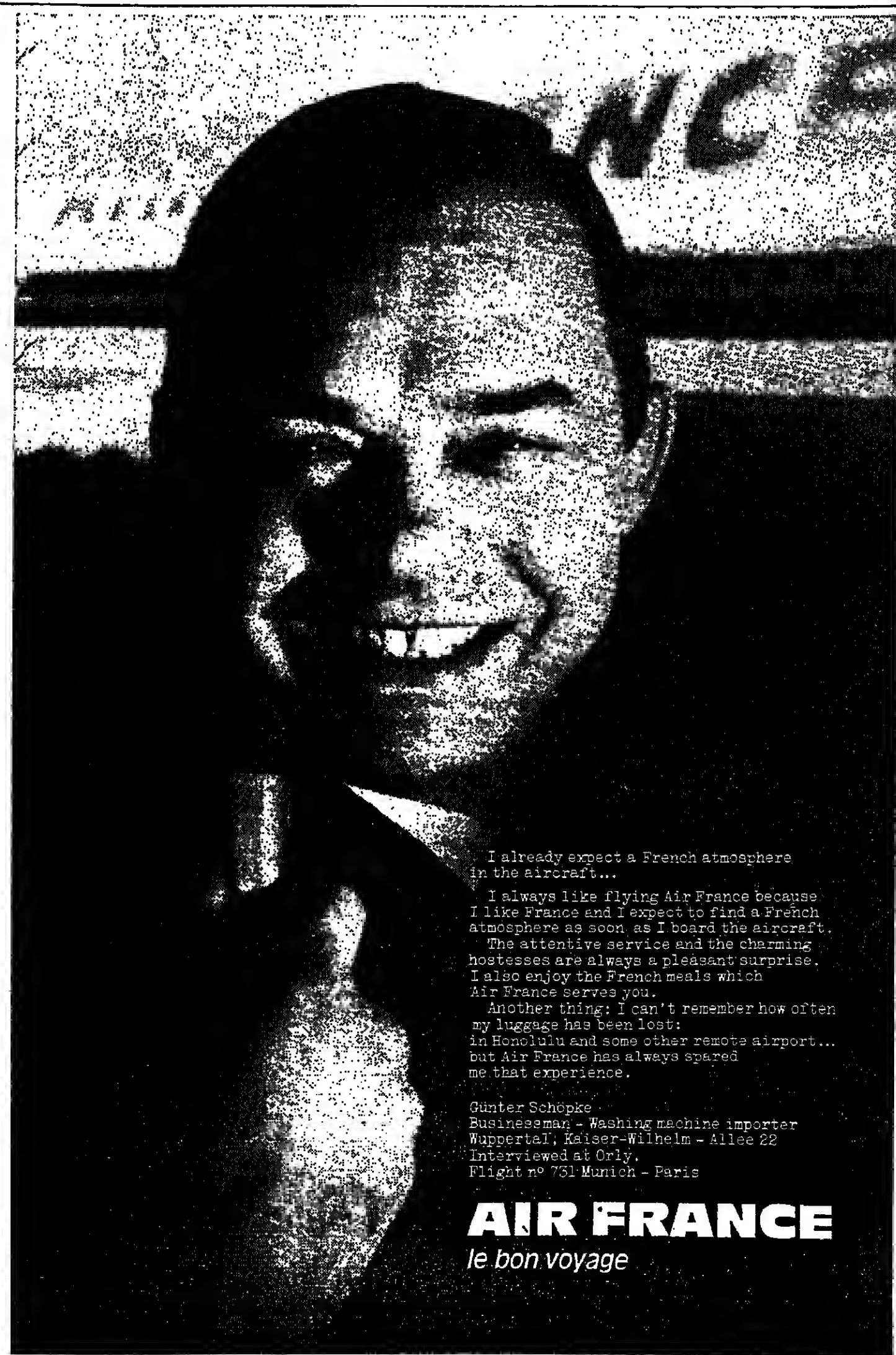
Importing the habit from bacon-loving England, Americans from the beginning were enthusiastic bacon consumers. Bacon was considered so necessary a staple in colonial New England that officials applying the means test to widows or orphans applying for charity did not consider the presence of substantial stocks of bacon in their homes as a disqualifying element.

Mark Twain wrote that "bacon would improve the flavor of an angel." Thomas Carlyle, communicating with Ralph Waldo Emerson with characteristic overwriting, exclaimed: "How beautiful to think of lean, tough Yankee settlers, tough as gutta-percha, with most occult, unsubduable fire in their belly, steering over the western mountains to annihilate the jungle and bring bacon and corn out of it for the Posterity of Adam." In 1949, when this letter was written, the lean tough Yankees were probably more interested in bringing gold out of the "jungle" than bacon.

Bacon was not a bad choice for a medieval staple or a modern day-opener. It is a quick energy generator, though its value on this score varies considerably with the percentage of fat originally present in the bacon and the amount lost in cooking it. Crisp bacon, though most persons prefer it, provides less energy than undercooked bacon. However, the leaner varieties are considerably richer in protein. Bacon is well provided with readily available calories—3,000 per pound, which is three times as much as the average person consumes in a full meal.

For a food so widespread, bacon has contributed relatively little to the English language. "A bacon" used to be an American slang term for a lick, but this disappeared when Chicago took over bacon processing from the farmers. The best known baconian saying is probably "bring home the bacon," reputed to have originated in Norman times in England. The monastery of Dunmow, the story goes, offered a free fitch of bacon to any man who, kneeling before the church door, swore that for a year and a day he had never quarreled with his wife nor wished himself single. It is not recorded how many husbands brought home the bacon.

© 1972 by Waverley Root, from a book soon to be published by Simon and Schuster, entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."



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The Ordinary General Meeting, which was held on May 29, 1972, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kazuo KUBOTA, President, approved the annual balance sheet and the accounts for the fiscal year 1971, after hearing the report from the Board of Directors from which we present the following excerpts:

"During 1971, the business of our bank steadily developed in spite of the particularly disturbed and unfavourable conditions in the world of international finance. Thus, the results realised at the end of this year are particularly satisfactory. Our financial operations department has taken an active part in the syndicate underwriting and the placing of international issues. The growth of the volume of credit advance has been maintained, and our bank is thus able, in co-operation with the international bankers, to contribute effectively to the development of Japanese enterprises abroad and to the financing of international companies and organizations, both in the industrialised and the developing countries."

BALANCE SHEET AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1971

(In U.S. \$ equivalent U.S. \$1 = F.F. 5.2245)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash and Deposit with Central Banks and the Treasury	1,800	Banks and Financial Institutions	220,526,086
Banks & Financial Institutions	108,848,540	Certificates of Deposit	1,000,000
Treasury Bills	95,702	Deposits	2,774,432
Loans—Bills discounted	129,809,417	Other Liabilities	6,945,510
Loans—Overdrafts	416,370	Provisions	176,874
Other Assets	4,187,199	Reserves	1,471,400
Security Receivables	806,847	Capital stock	14,355,441
Securities	4,807,683	To be carried forward	1,767
Fixed Assets	194,299	Net Profit for the current term	1,079,597

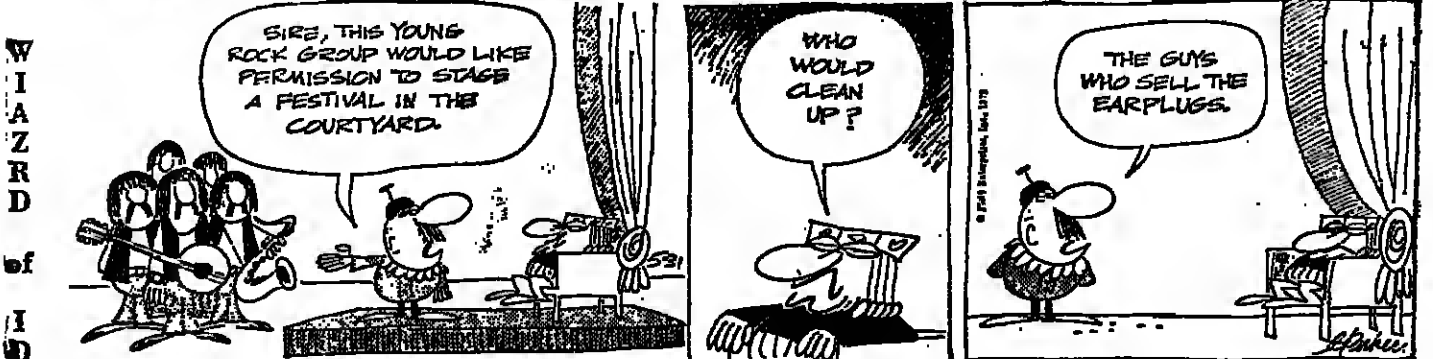
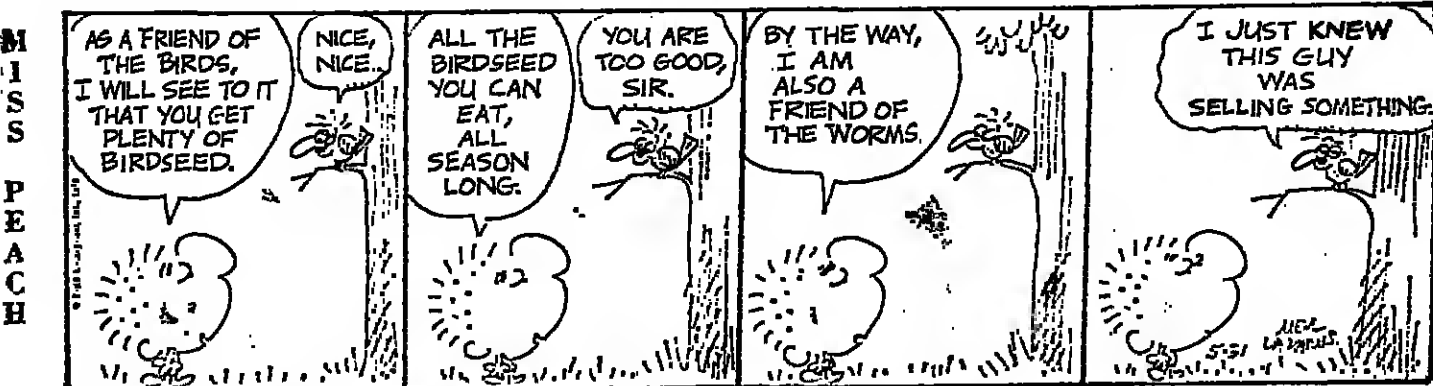
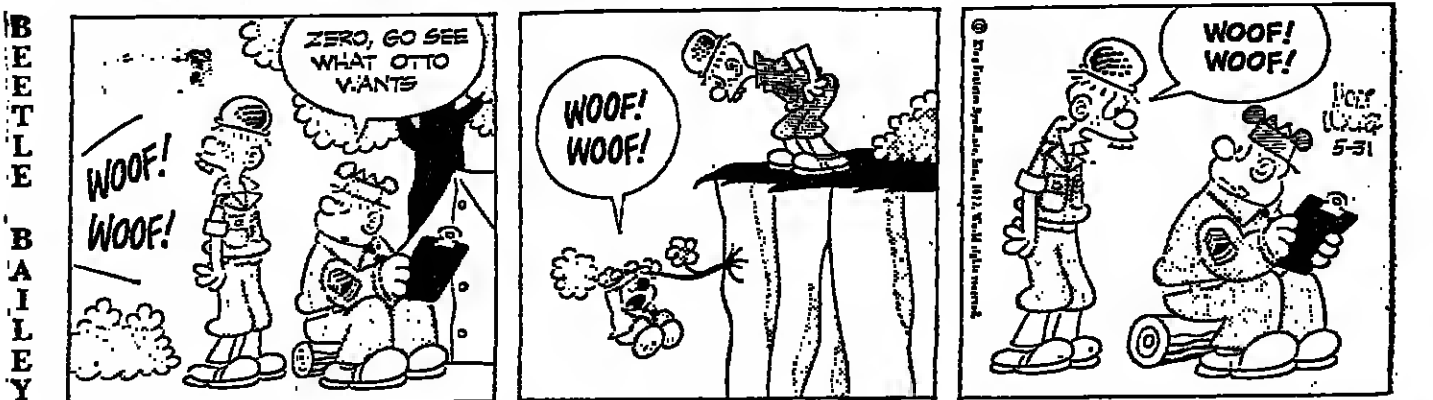
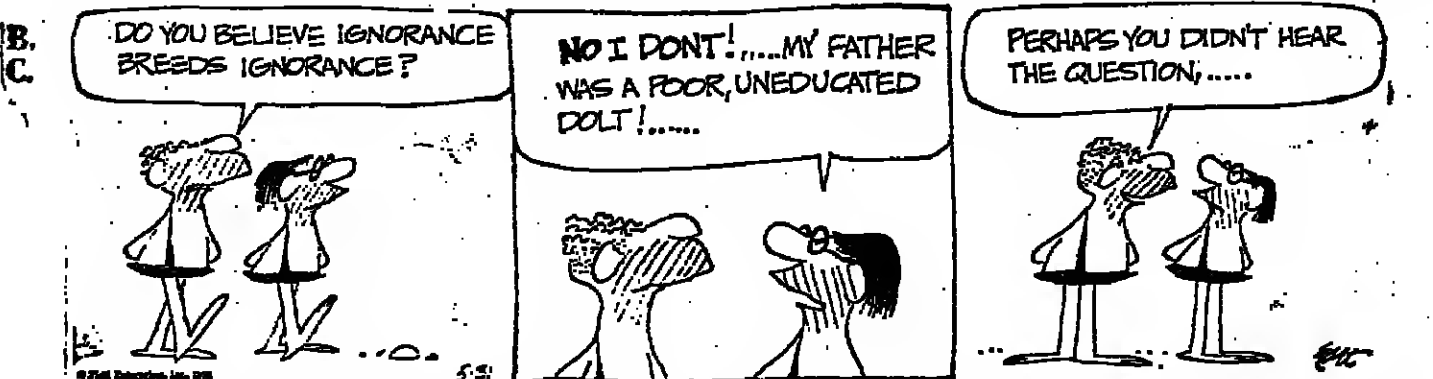
U.S. \$ 248,327,987

U.S. \$ 248,327,987

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Pledged Treasury Bills	U.S. \$ 3,728,415
Guarantees & Endorsements	U.S. \$ 12,906,477

B. E. T.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

An expert often goes out of his way to insure himself against a situation that is almost certain not to arise, knowing that his effort will probably be wasted. A case in point is the diagrammed deal.

South opened the bidding after two passes with one club, a Precision bid to show a strong hand. North answered two clubs, a positive bid with a five-card suit, and South was immediately against this possibility even though he knew that the chance of a normal spade division, three-three or four-two, was about 89 percent.

The declarer led a diamond to his ace and led a club to dummy's ten. When both opponents followed, the slight chance of a 5-0 trump break disappeared. A diamond was ruffed with the club queen was cashed.

There was only one trump missing, and South took no chances. He ruffed a low heart with a high trump in the dummy, drew the last trump and claimed the grand slam. He had avoided two traps: drawing trumps before maneuvering a diamond ruff, and attempting to reach the dummy with a spade lead.

Because of the artificial opening bid South became the declarer. The opening lead was the heart queen, won with dummy's ace.

South was virtually sure of 13 tricks: two hearts, one diamond, and five in each black suit. However he could see that simple play would not succeed against a very bad spade division, and cautiously guarded against this possibility even though he knew that the chance of a normal spade division, three-three or four-two, was about 89 percent.

The declarer led a diamond to his ace and led a club to dummy's ten. When both opponents followed, the slight chance of a 5-0 trump break disappeared. A diamond was ruffed with the club queen was cashed.

There was only one trump missing, and South took no chances. He ruffed a low heart with a high trump in the dummy, drew the last trump and claimed the grand slam. He had avoided two traps: drawing trumps before maneuvering a diamond ruff, and attempting to reach the dummy with a spade lead.

NORTH (D)	
♠ J4	
♥ A10764	
♦ KJ1072	
♣ A	

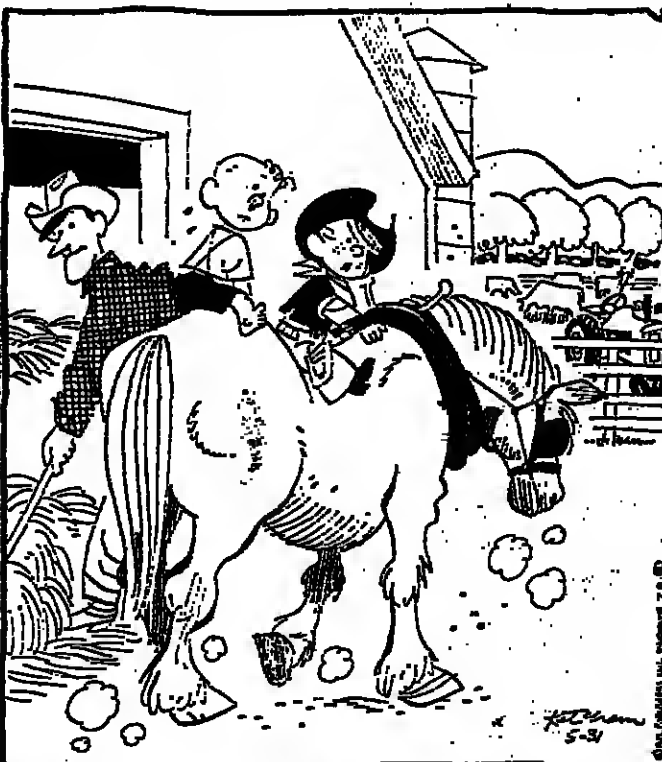
WEST	
♠ QJ962	
♥ K9832	
♦ 383	

EAST	
♠ 1098532	
♥ 853	
♦ Q5	
♣ 64	

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1. EAT	2. STILTS	3. SNOZ
4. EAT	5. STILTS	6. SNOZ
7. EAT	8. STILTS	9. SNOZ
10. EAT	11. STILTS	12. SNOZ
13. EAT	14. STILTS	15. SNOZ
16. EAT	17. STILTS	18. SNOZ
19. EAT	20. STILTS	21. SNOZ
22. EAT	23. STILTS	24. SNOZ
25. EAT	26. STILTS	27. SNOZ
28. EAT	29. STILTS	30. SNOZ
31. EAT	32. STILTS	33. SNOZ
34. EAT	35. STILTS	36. SNOZ
37. EAT	38. STILTS	39. SNOZ
40. EAT	41. STILTS	42. SNOZ
43. EAT	44. STILTS	45. SNOZ
46. EAT	47. STILTS	48. SNOZ
49. EAT	50. STILTS	51. SNOZ
52. EAT	53. STILTS	54. SNOZ
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58. EAT	59. STILTS	60. SNOZ
61. EAT	62. STILTS	63. SNOZ
64. EAT	65. STILTS	66. SNOZ
67. EAT	68. STILTS	69. SNOZ
70. EAT	71. STILTS	72. SNOZ

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

WONGI
KECHO
GLOANS
NICRIO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble VISOR ETUDE AGENCY NATURE

Answers: What they drove back in — REVERSE!

BOOKS

THE COMING OF AGE

By Simone de Beauvoir. Translated from the French by Patrick O'Brien. Putnam, 535 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

YOU ought to be warned right away that simply reading this book may be enough to age you. Miss de Beauvoir loads us with so many depressing examples—from primitive, historical and present-day society—of the predicament of old age that we cannot help cringing a bit under their burden. She has an ax to grind and society is her whetstone. Her writing has an abrasive quality not only for this reason, but also because Miss de Beauvoir seems by temperament to be a professional pessimist and tragedian. As if this were not enough, she applies to the already bowed shoulders of the aged some of Jean-Paul Sartre's more obscure existential strictures on the human estate.

If Miss de Beauvoir were simply giving us a summary of the condition of the aged in different societies, past and present, "The Coming of Age" might be a useful anthology with the reservation that the quotations strongly reflect the personal bias of the editor. But the author has a thesis, and one often feels that her documentation is determined by that thesis. It is no secret that "learned" quotations can be found to support almost any popular view.

After citing the customs of a number of primitive peoples, Miss de Beauvoir sums up a variety of practices that, antithetically, appear to balance out. In such societies, the old are killed; they are left to die; they are given enough for bare subsistence; they are provided with a "decent end." In other words, the treatment of the aged runs the whole gamut of response.

In historical societies, it is only the "privileged classes" that have passed on the record of their aged members, and these have been valued for their "real" worth: i.e., their wealth and property. The underprivileged or "exploited" aged—whose lives were not recorded—Miss de Beauvoir projects into institutions, imagines them "pushed out of the house or even secretly put to death."

In the middle chapters of the book, the author quotes almost compulsively from poets, novelists and philosophers, and insists on taking literally those rhetorical remarks of which famous writers—especially French ones—are so fond. "A very old man's memories are like ants whose ant hill has been destroyed." "Fifty years of reading, and what remains of it?" "Oh, be damned to old age, that hideous thing!" If an aged person should express himself as happy, Miss de Beauvoir discounts this as a defense, or asks, in true Gallic fashion: "What is happiness?"

Even the famous man who has accomplished more than he ever hoped for is seen as successful, not in his own experience of himself, but simply in the eyes of others. "The promises have been kept," the author says of her own life, "nevertheless, I have been swindled."

The picture is too negative:

"The role of a retired person no longer to possess one's own 'very rarely' help their ends, the author states, and goes on to say that one of three do. Is this 'very rare' if a home for the aged is television. It tires their Miss de Beauvoir claims: 'I never come across one a woman, either in life or in b who has looked upon her own age cheerfully.' The reader feel a fundamental conflict tween a statement like this his own experience.

Again and again, the a sciences' nihilist society of interested in people only for economic potential. She des the "humanism" of such as mere window dressing, nothing disinterested were done for the aged. Of c there is some truth—no even say much—in wha writes, but she adulterates overgeneralization. Many c observations are merely co case, as when she remark the restless state of mind long war toward determin quality of his life after ment. "The only solutio emptiness of retirement, s leaves, is to go on pursuing concrete terms, to work at thing in order to keep fr ing into nothingness.

Senile dementia, she cl something like an identity caused by the condition, aged persons' lives: their lack of contact with reality ing of uselessness and p The depressed so common elderly people is nothing mourning over the loss of Similarly, according to M Beauvoir, no one dies of a but of some form or anot pathology. On this basis, s ceives of people working—at down tasks—until death takes them, thus eliminat painful stage of life.

As things now stand, o is life's parody, a view or by the plays of Becket Tomasco. And now the comes to her thesis: "The the retired man is rendered less by the want of mean his present life is that the ing of his existence has stolen from him from the beginning." "Between you age there turns the machi crusher of men," which c all problems in the mere of living.

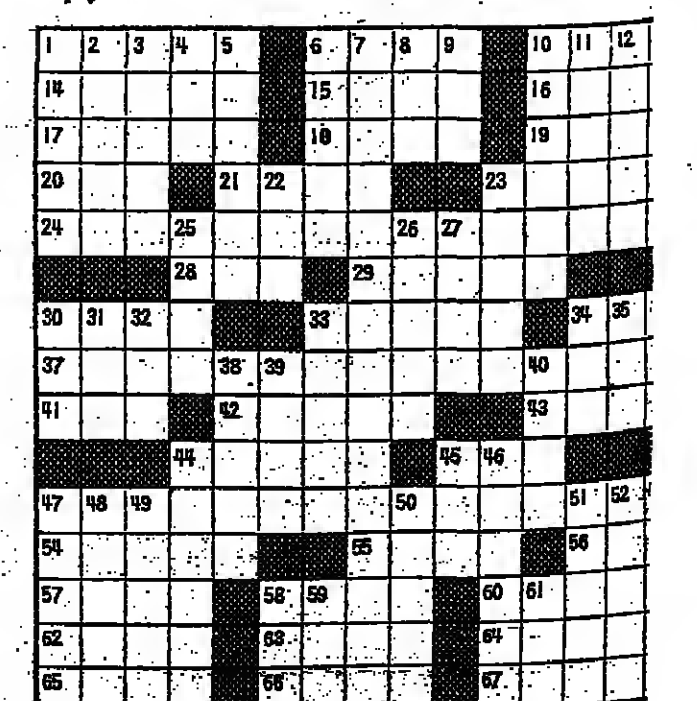
"Old age exposes the fa our entire civilization." I meaning that men stril their life. It is their enl tem of values that defu value and meaning of o Therefore, "it is the vial that must be remade." Be can change old age w "change life itself." The ment has grandeur, all rle elist too. One only wou much practical r im value it has and whetie ionable sociology ever these days, for anything le panacea.

Mr. Broyard is a New Times book critic.

CROSSWORD

By Will

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| 1 Medium for Ade's "Fables" | Across | 22 Mel |
| 6 Turns informer | 54 Nymph | 23 Gibe |
| 16 Limb in heraldry | 55 Church part | 25 Greek god |
| 14 Belmont transaction | 56 Gardner | 26 Bulky |
| 15 Kind of hairdo | 57 Field: Lat. | 27 Thought: Pr |
| 16 Table item | 58 Measure | 30 Biblical sufi |
| 17 Brazilian writer | 60 Hermit | 31 Greek letter |
| 18 Polk | 62 Lincoln's Mary | 32 Understand |
| 19 Evils | 63 Saint of sailors | 33 Nader |
| 20 Wreath | 64 River in France | 34 Compass poi |
| 21 Tower | 65 Depots: Abbr. | 35 "Like I can" |
| 22 Social climbers | 66 Moscow agency | 36 French direc |
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| | 10 Extingu | 53 Nose parts |
| | 11 Permit | 58 Still |
| | 12 Kind of toast | 59 State: Abbr. |
| | | 61 Away, in Scotland |



John, not it's

Observer

Tracy and Gable

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Youths spent at the movies before Cinema set in, which is to say, roughly during the period from Cagney through Bogart, must have left millions of Americans with permanent mental scars.

Many of them are probably persuaded, for example, although they know it to be nonsense, that crime does not pay, that straight shooters always win, that life usually ends with marriage and that, on rare occasions when it does not, married people always sleep in twin beds.

Some of us have suffered even deeper disillusionment. For example: Is there anyone else out there who can't get rid of this terrible habit of dividing men into two categories—men who always get the girl at the end of the movie, and men who never get the girl?

Movie conventions about getting the girl were very rigid. Ralph Bellamy was the classic loser. Too nice a guy. He was always kind to his mother, always bringing flowers to the girl, being polite to strangers and cab drivers. Up against devil-may-care Cary Grant, Bellamy was ludicrous with his niceness. He couldn't even outwove Gabby Hayes.

Sitting there watching Bellamy not get the girl left its message. It was possible to be too nice a guy. That was why Bellamy wound up with his mother and Grant with the girl.

Spencer Tracy was a problem. Although a nice guy, he nevertheless got the girl sometimes. The explanation was that he was also handy with his dukes and did a lot of fist-fighting, which he always won. Moral: It was all right to be a nice guy if you also loosened other people's teeth.

It didn't do any good if you were competing. Gable was never a nice guy, except way down deep where it didn't show until the very end of the movie. Against Gable, Tracy always lost the girl, even though he always beat Gable at fist-fighting.

Two other classes of men who never got the girl were cowboys

and comedians. We knew that cowboys really could get the girl at the end if they wanted to, but they didn't. Nobody ever understood why. They always had to be "Western," or doing something equally pointless.

The comedians couldn't get the girl for the obvious reason that there is nothing funny about the man who gets the girl at the end. In any case, mental habits as hard to shake as cigarettes. If you are hooked on dividing mankind into men who get the girl and men who don't, it's almost impossible to follow something as sensible as the presidential campaign without turning it into farce inside your own head.

George McGovern, for example, makes no sense at all as a candidate. Why? Because he is Mister Nice Guy incarnate, a Ralph Bellamy in senator's clothing. To look at him when he first came on screen back there a few years ago was to laugh as we used to laugh upon seeing Bellamy holding the door for his mother. No girl for McGovern at the end, we said.

And Muskie—Muskie was not "Lincolnesque," as the commentators kept insisting. He was sage-brushesque. We had seen him on a hundred Saturday afternoons. Long-jawed, quiet, thoughtful, a straight shooter, a lone gun. He wouldn't get the girl either, even though he could if he really wanted to. He was the kind who would rather "Westernize" than "Lincolnesque."

Humphrey? Like Reagan, he is a Spencer Tracy case. A nice guy, but not too nice to trade wisecracks with Hepburn. Handy with the dukes. If Gable doesn't appear in this one, he could—just could, mind you—get the girl this time.

Well, it's silly, obviously. It is an absurd way to interpret politics. But then, what was I to do? It can be just as misleading as the respectable tried-and-true system and lots more fun. Look at 1968, for example. It was obvious that year, was it not? That Nixon had lost the girl so many times that he was hopelessly typecast.

And look at him now. All last week on the late show, "Clark Gable goes to Moscow."

Flocking Together

These cormorants have built their nests in the part of a preserve, near the port of Rostock, East Germany, which is devoted to aiding the reproduction of the seabirds.



Kerstone.

Moonshining as a Hobby Among the Norwegians

By Jan Sjöby

OSLO (UPI)—The Norwegians, according to official Norwegian statistics, are the most moderate drinkers in all Scandinavia.

The statisticians have arrived at that conclusion by checking per capita sales figures for the Norwegian Monopole, the Swedish Systemet, and Finnish Alko, all state liquor monopolies. The books of the Danish revenueurs. Denmark is the only Scandinavian country where heavily taxed liquor may be bought in tobacco shops, grocery stores or supermarkets.

The statisticians have not taken one important factor into account: The moonshining going on in between those mountain tops that make up such a great portion of Norwegian territory.

At the National Institute for Alcohol Research they estimate that 20 percent of Norway's total consumption of alcohol consists of domestically distilled juices.

An estimated 60,000 fires are

burning under illegal stills in Norwegian homes, barns and boat houses.

Moonshining being illegal, the sale or possession of a liquor still is, quite naturally, illegal as well. But there is no law against the manufacture and sale of distillation apparatus for, say, purifying drinking water. There must be a lot of polluted water in Norway as virtually every hard-ware store stocks pans and condensors that will turn old water into new. They can be used, with equal success, to turn fermented mash into fire water.

Private distillation of alcohol may be illegal but it isn't considered immoral except by the most zealous of the teetotalers. Very few Norwegians would equal on a neighbor and the police can do nothing without a formal complaint on the docket.

Moonshining has become something of a hobby among Norwegians.

Considered immoral or at least

ridiculous, on the other hand, are the government liquor-dispensing laws, the most bizarre set of legal cobwebs in this end of the world.

Alcoholic beverages can only be retailed (legally) through state monopoly stores, which must be located within urban communities. Much of Norway is considered quite rural. If a municipal council decides against the location of a monopoly in its area, there will be no store. In order to secure a legal bottle, a Norwegian may have to travel a good many mountainous miles.

Drinks containing distilled alcohol may be dispensed over urban bars or table-top week-days (except days before holidays) between the hours of 3 p.m. and midnight. No licenses are granted outside hotels and restaurants outside city limits. Exceptions are the mountain tourist hotels where nonresidents can drink but residents are barred. The natives wake and drink their own stuff, at prices considerably lower than

those paid at the bar by those foreigners.

Another exception is the airport restaurant at Oslo's Fornebu airport, a few hundred yards outside the Oslo city limits.

The prices on the state-distilled alcohol—and the tags on the state-imported whiskies and cognacs—are low by Norwegian standards but absurd by any others.

There are ways out for hard-pressed café owners: An Irish coffee may be served on a Saturday or Sunday (as a dessert) but the guest has to eat it with a spoon. A Bloody Mary may be dispensed, but only with cream on top and a spoon on the side (again as a dessert).

Meanwhile, back in Sweden, that country on the other side of the mountains, a social scientist has discovered that one of 10 adult males in five typical communities brews his own Saturday night pleasure. Some of the stills are Norwegian but most of the pans and condensors seem to be of Swedish origin.

PEOPLE: No Kiss For the Winner

It was one of those publicity gimmicks but it didn't quite come off. Officials of the Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway harness track had arranged Monday night to have 29 contestants from the Miss New York-Miss World beauty pageant on hand to greet the winning driver of the featured trot and give him a kiss. The winner, however, was a "her," Bobbie Erdman, a veteran harness driver, and she wasn't all that interested in a kiss. Mrs. Erdman settled for a small trophy and the winner's share of the \$2,500 purse.

Dame Margot Fonteyn, still hailed as the greatest ballerina in the world at 53, says she thinks neither about such ratings nor about retirement, "but only about what I must do tomorrow." In a birthday-party interview in The New York Times, Dame Margot also laughed off rumors of lovers in her life. She remarked that she had to work too hard to accommodate "all that" and added: "Oh, how people will gossip. Whatever you do, they're going to say something. Ninety-five percent of what they say is inaccurate." Somewhat angrily, the dancer also discussed her dancing before "white-only" audiences in South Africa. She said she had accepted an invitation of David Poole, a white South African in charge of the Cape Town ballet who had been ten years with the royal ballet in London. "A furor started and I was asked to cancel," she said, "but I don't believe for one moment that, had I cancelled, it would have made the slightest dent in the South African government's policies."

Obviously my going to South Africa didn't mean I was supporting apartheid. I couldn't possibly support it.

Tors Olson, the U.S. Air Force sergeant who was without blood for eight to 10 minutes last March in the first successful blood-change operation, left a medical center in Texas to go on leave. Sgt. Olson, 25, will be posted to Lackland Air Force Base in San Antonio, so he will be near the Air Force's Wilford Hall medical facility, where the blood-change operation was performed.

Soprano Rita Hunter stood out from the rest of the cast at the

Covent Garden Royal Opera House in London Monday. She sang in English to others sang in German. Her vocal clash resulted in a man soprano Anya Sijka, who sang the female Senta in Wagner's "Tristan und Isolde," developed throat.

Convent Garden's director, Herbert Kitchner, said he was not at all surprised by the incident. He said he knew the role in German, which didn't bother him by a long way. He said he knew the role in German, which didn't bother him by a long way.

Mac Brown, 35, will tomorrow from the University of Toronto, thus becoming totally blind and lost student to receive a degree from a Canadian university.

Brown, who lost his hearing as a child, came to college in 1966 to study law. He had been a student at the University of Toronto, where he had been a student at the University of Toronto.

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